



Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Intensity Mapping of Cosmic Structures

Tzu-Ching Chang

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

GBT-HIM

Victor Liao (ASIAA) Chun-Hao To (Stanford), Chen-Yu Kuo (Chung-Shan U.)

Kiyo Masui, Richard Shaw (UBC), Eric Switzer (Goddard)

Nick Luciw, Niels Oppermann, Ue-Li Pen (CITA),

Jeff Peterson (CMU), Tabitha Voytek, Yi-Chao Li (UKZN)

Chris Anderson, Peter Timbie (U.Wisc)

TIME

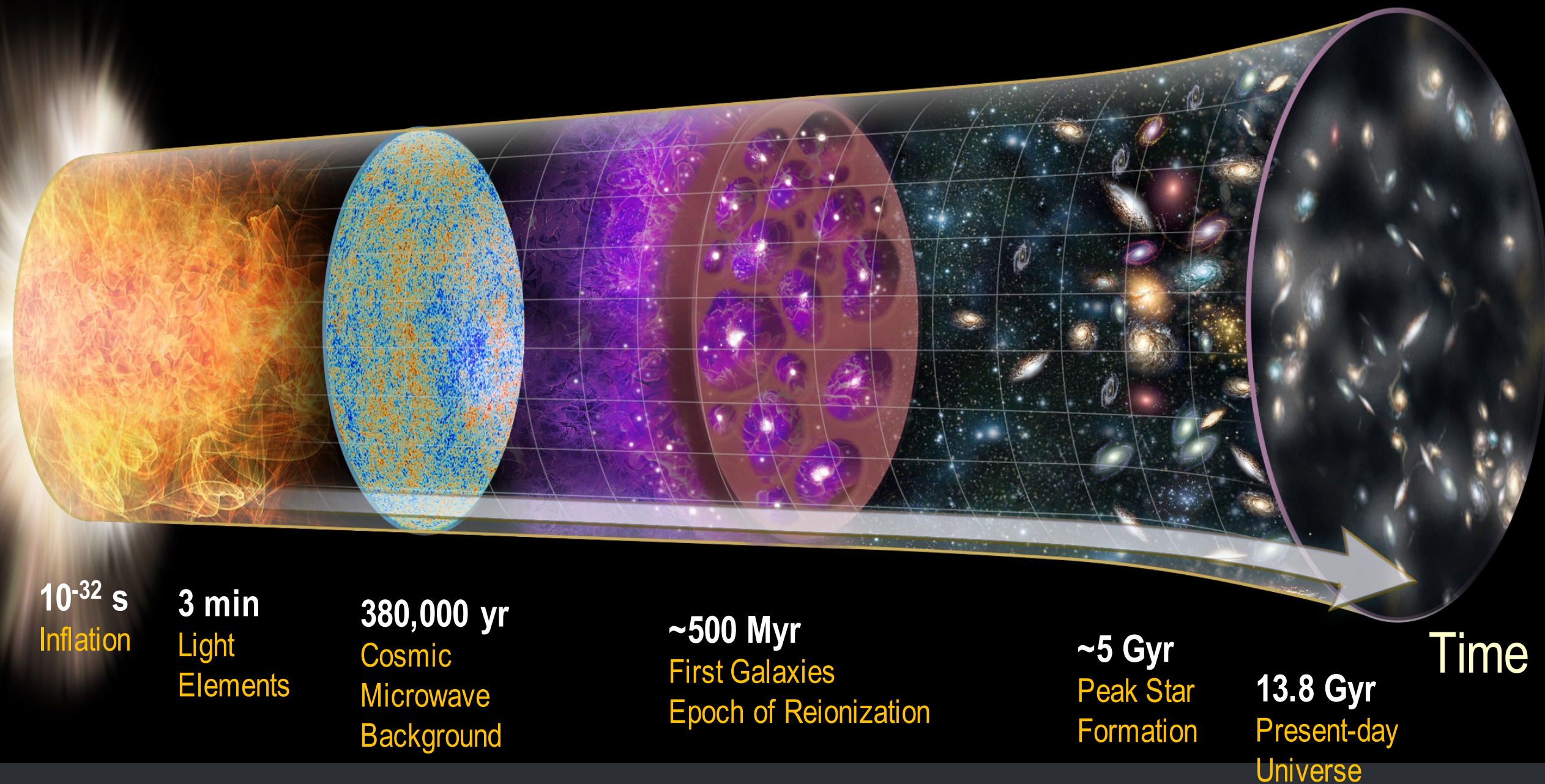
Jamie Bock (PI), Matt Bradford, Abigail Crites, Yun-Ting Cheng, Steve Halley-Dunsheath,

Jonathan Hunacek, Roger O'Brient, Jason Sun, Bade Uzgil (Caltech/JPL)

Patrick Koch, Chao-Te Li (ASIAA), Mike Zemcov (RIT), Dan Marrone (Arizona)

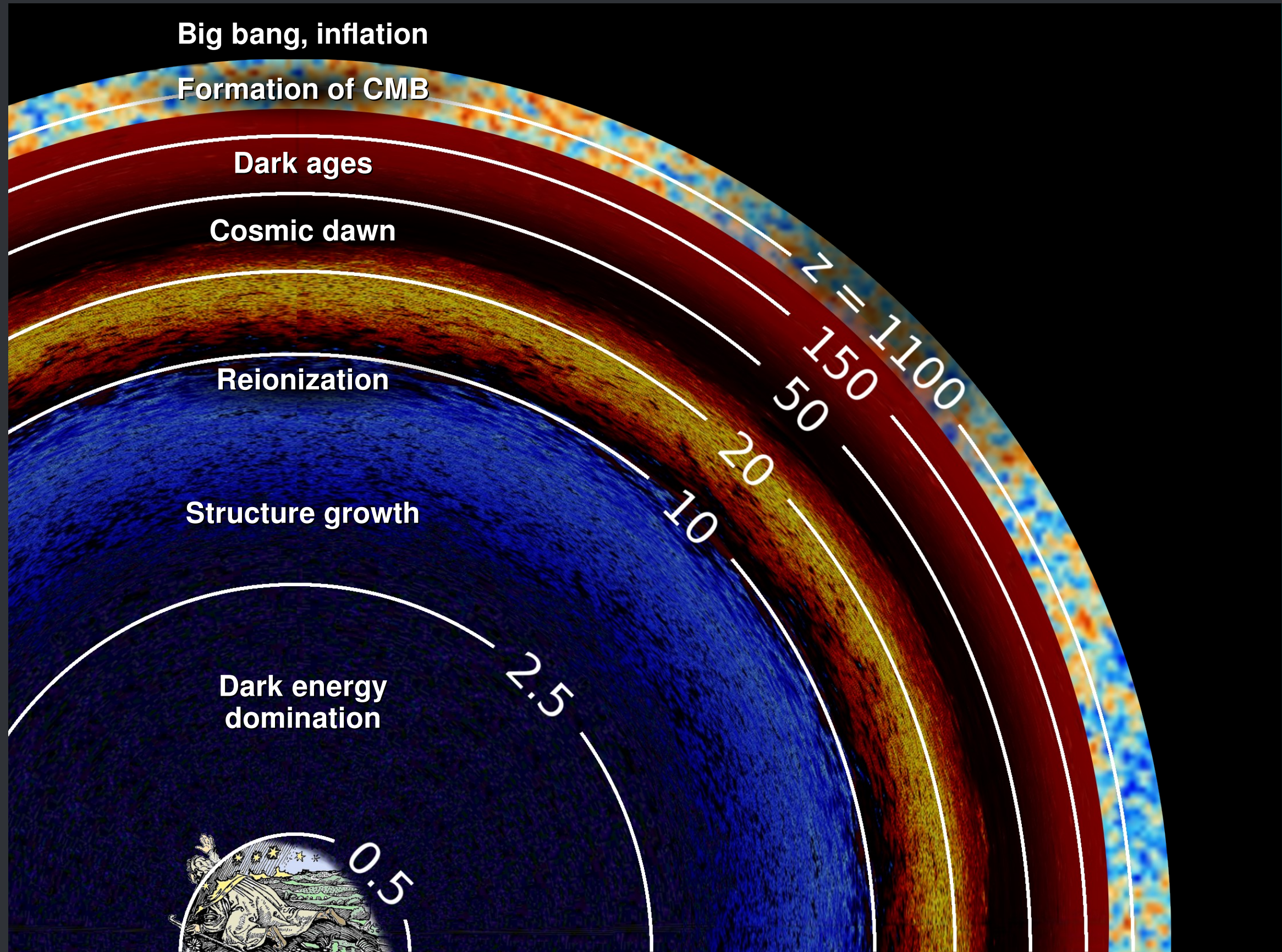
Asantha Cooray, Yan Gong (UCI)

The Observable Universe



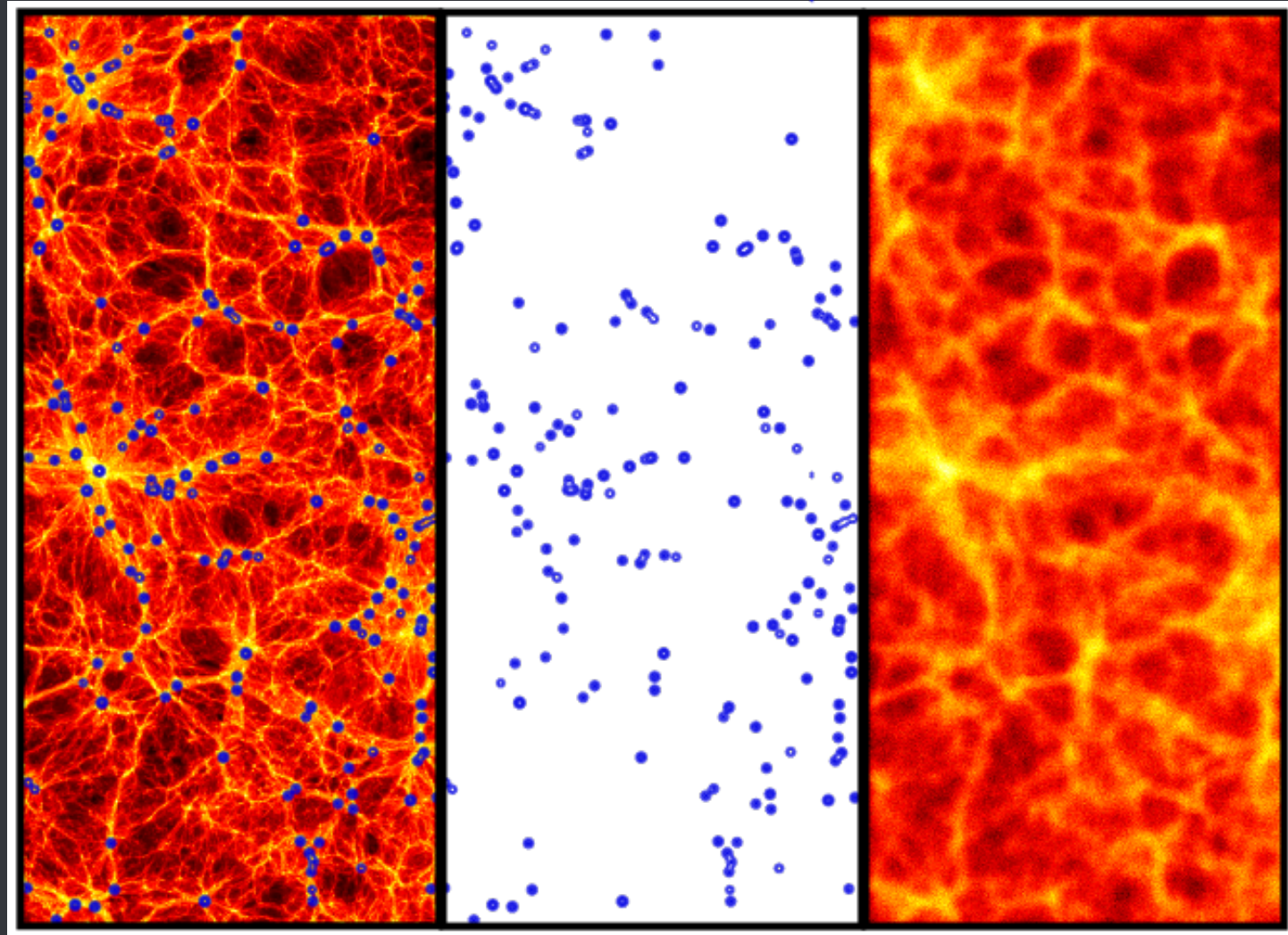
SPHEREx

Intensity Mapping of Cosmic Structures



Line Intensity Mapping (IM)

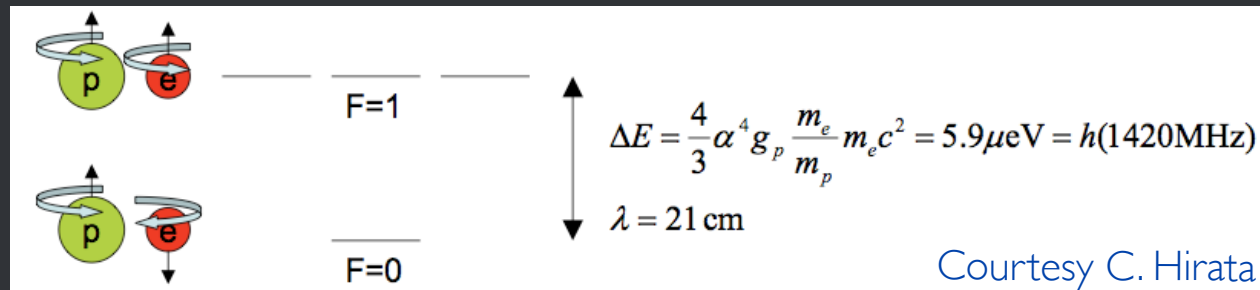
- “Intensity Mapping” (Chang+ 2008, Wyithe & Loeb 2008):



courtesy of Phil Korngut (Caltech)

- Measure the collective emission from a large region, more massive and luminous, without spatially resolving down to galaxy scales.
- Use spectral lines as tracers of structure, retain high frequency resolution thus redshift information
- Measure brightness temperature fluctuations on the sky: just like CMB temperature field, but in 3D
- Low-angular resolution redshift surveys: economical, large survey volumes
- Confusion-limited. Foreground-limited.

The 21cm Line



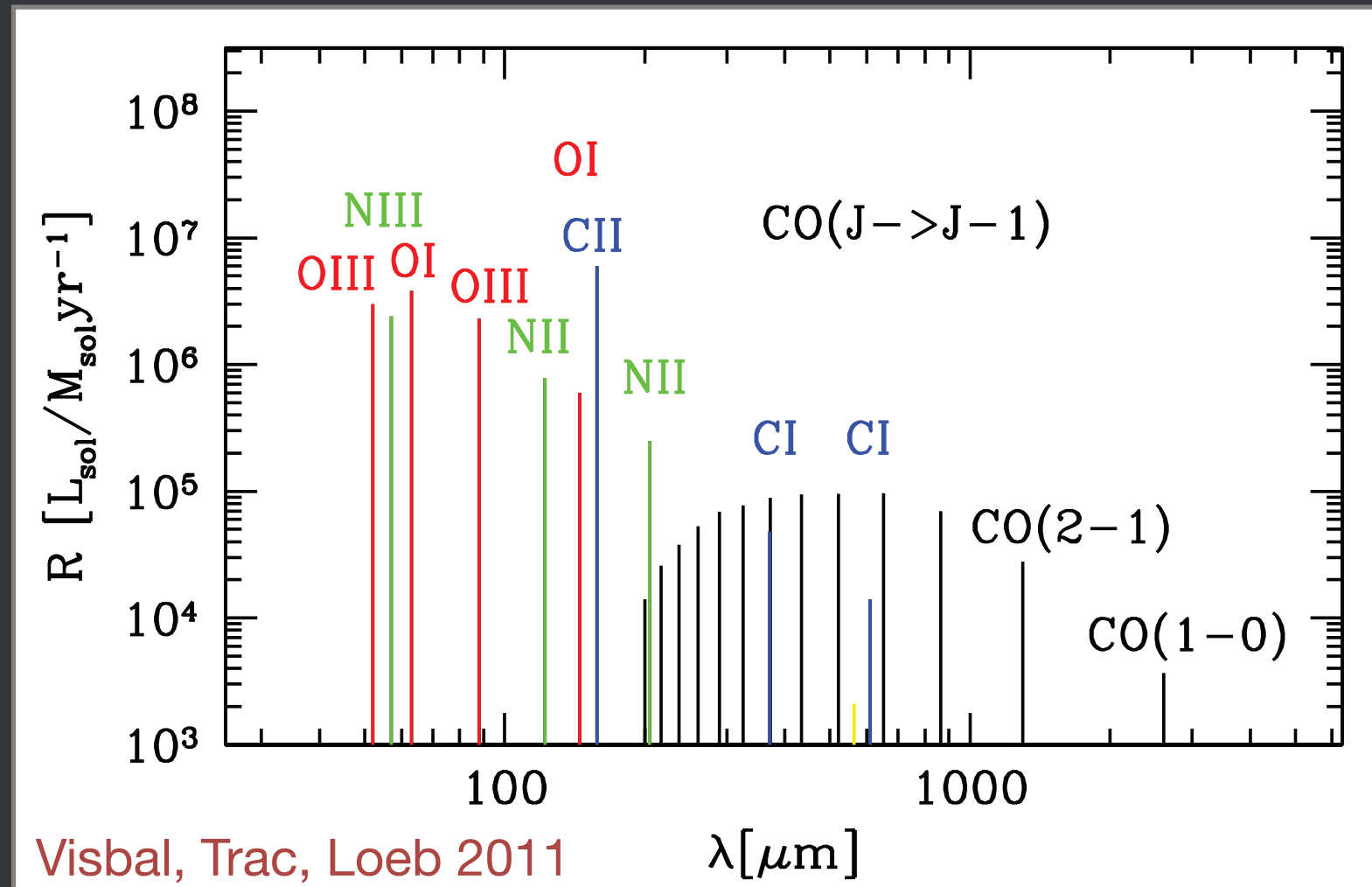
$$\frac{n_{F=1}}{n_{F=0}} = 3e^{-\Delta E / kT_s}$$

- Neutral hydrogen: most abundant baryonic element in the Universe.
- 21cm radiation: ground state spin-flip hyperfine transition of neutral hydrogen
- Optically thin along most line of sight
- Can be observable up to $z \sim 150$, in emission or absorption against the CMB background:
 - $T_{\text{spin}} < T_{\text{cmb}}$: absorption ($\sim 15 < z < \sim 150$)
 - $T_{\text{spin}} > T_{\text{cmb}}$: emission ($z < 10$)
- Expressed in terms of brightness temperature:

$$\Delta T = \frac{3n_{\text{HI}} \lambda^3 T_*}{32\pi H \tau_{1 \rightarrow 0} (1+z)} \left(1 - \frac{T_{\text{cmb}}}{T_s} \right)$$

$$= 180 (1 + \delta) \left(\frac{\Omega_{\text{HI}}}{10^{-3}} \right) \left(\frac{h}{0.73} \right) \left(\frac{\Omega_m + (1+z)^{-3} \Omega_\Lambda}{0.35} \right)^{-0.5} \left(\frac{1+z}{1.9} \right)^{0.5} \mu\text{K}$$

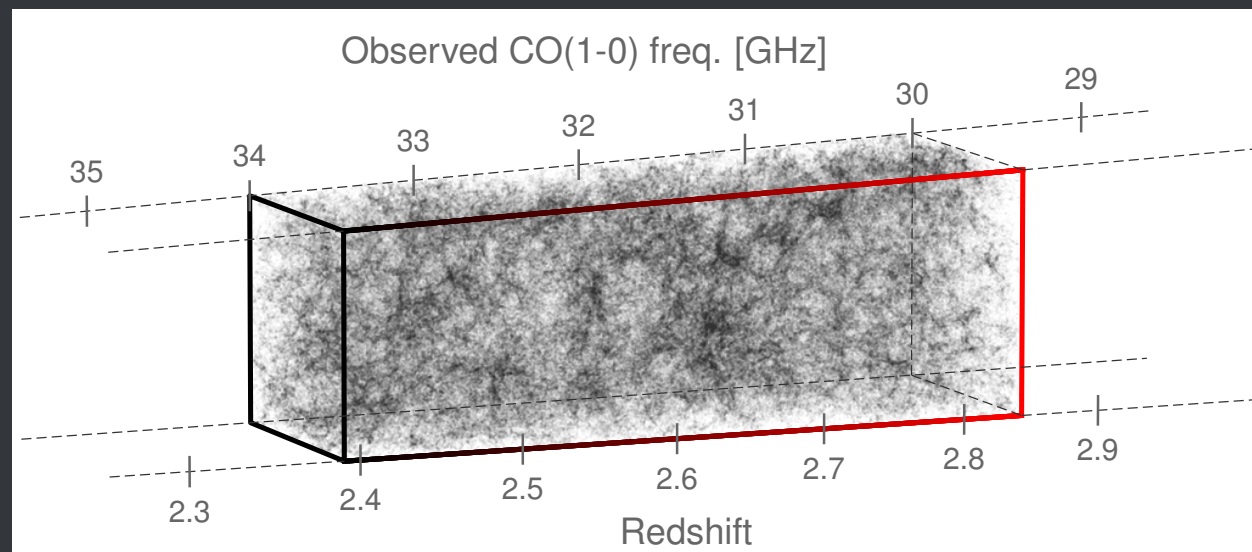
And all other spectral lines



- CO IM - CO rotational lines (CO(1-0) at 115 GHz rest frame): Righi+ 08, Visbal & Loeb 2010, Carilli 2011, Gong+11, Lidz+11, Pullen+13, Breysse+14, Breysse+15, Li+ 15, Mashian+ 15, Keating+15, Keating+16)
- [CII] IM - singly ionized carbon (158 μm rest frame): Gong+12, Silva+14, Yue+ 15, Serra+16, Cheng+16
- Lyman-alpha IM - Ly α emission(1216 Å rest frame): Silva+12, Pullen+13, Croft+16
- H-alpha IM - H α emission (6562 Å rest frame): Gong+ 16; Silva+ 17
- HeII IM - HeII (1640 Å): Visbal, Haimann, Byran 2015

Intensity Mapping Sciences

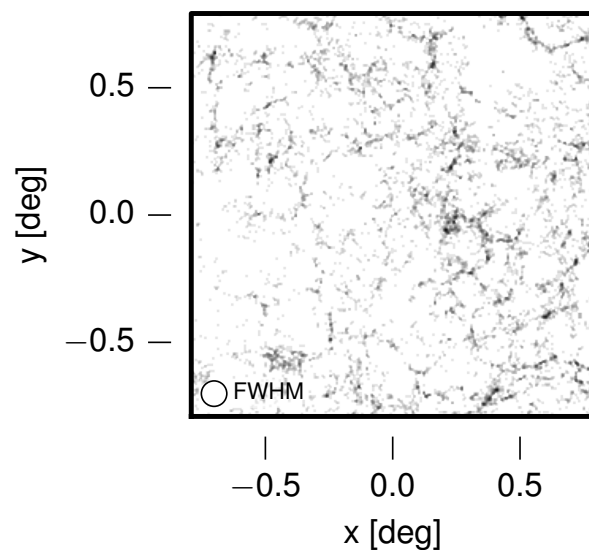
Li+I6



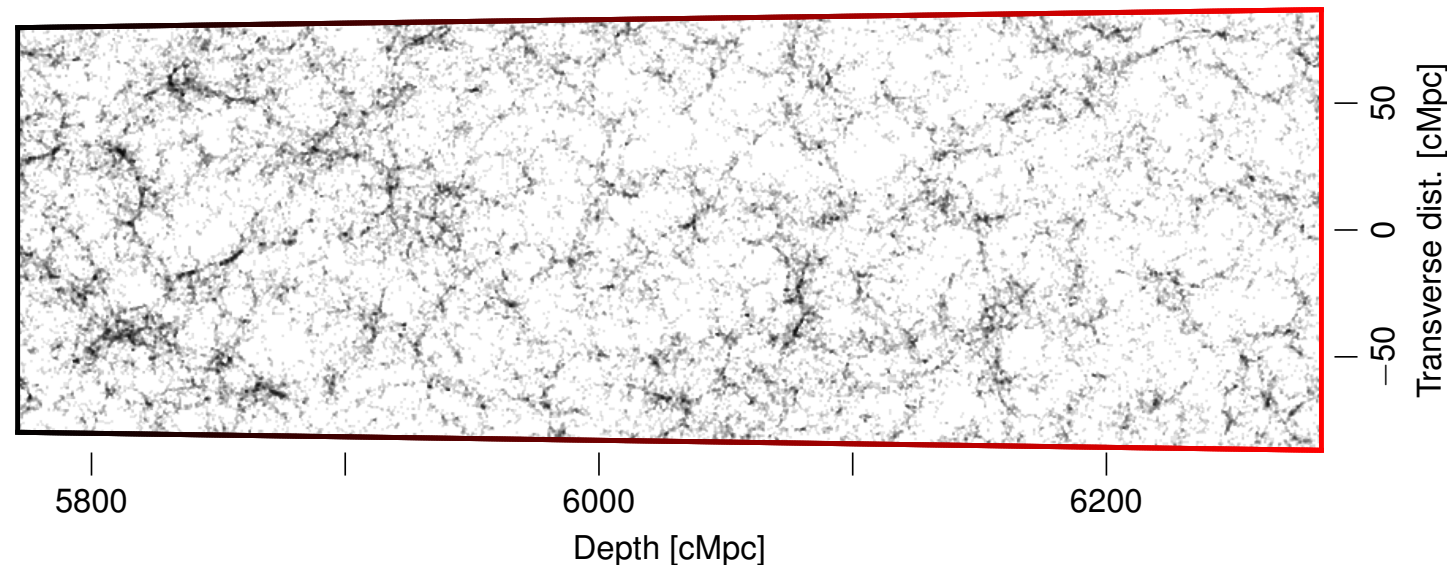
A tracer of the 3D large-scale cosmic structures:

Luminosity-weighted density field

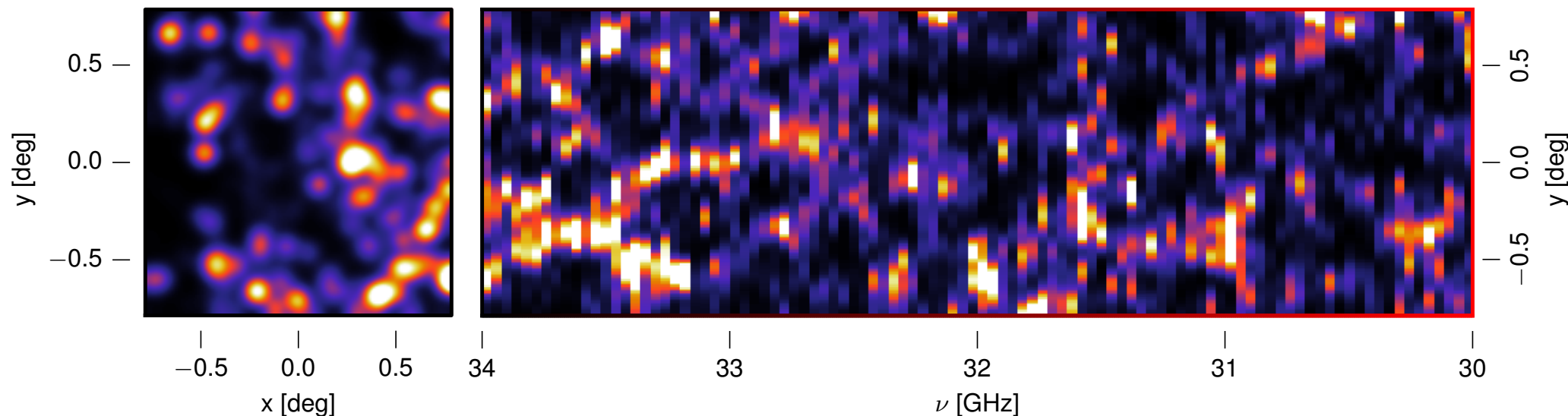
Line of sight: \otimes



Line of sight: \rightarrow



Astrophysics: $L(M)$
Cosmology: $P_L(k, z)$



Brightness
temperature
fluctuations
 $dT(\theta, \nu)$

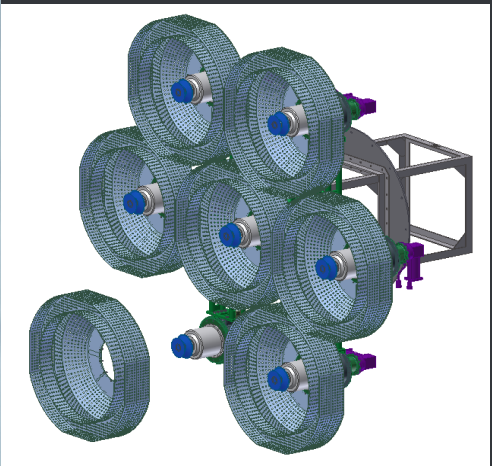
21cm Intensity Mapping Experiments



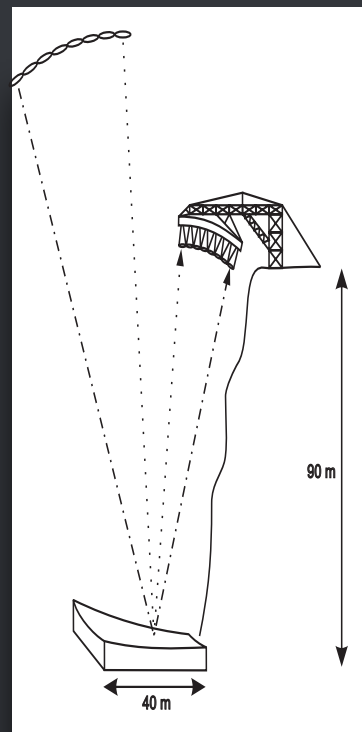
CHIME



GBT-HIM multi-beam



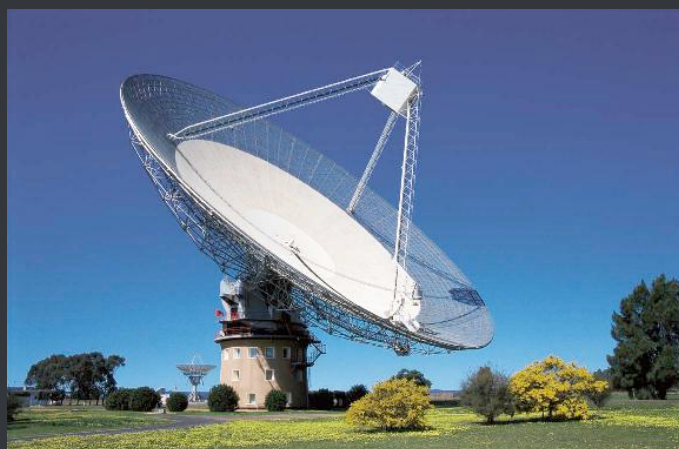
HIRAX



BINGO



Tian-Lai/
CRT/BAORadio

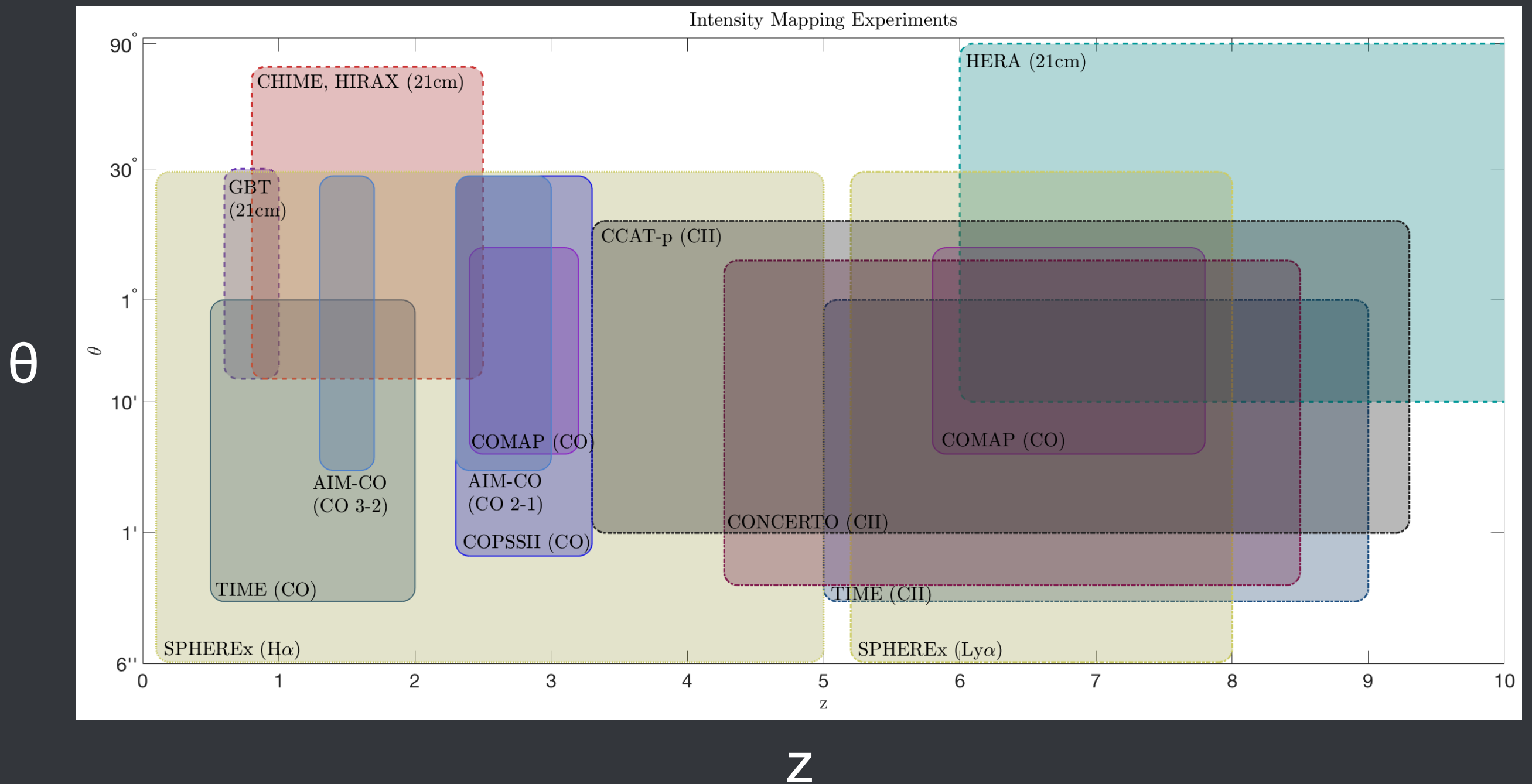


Parkes IM

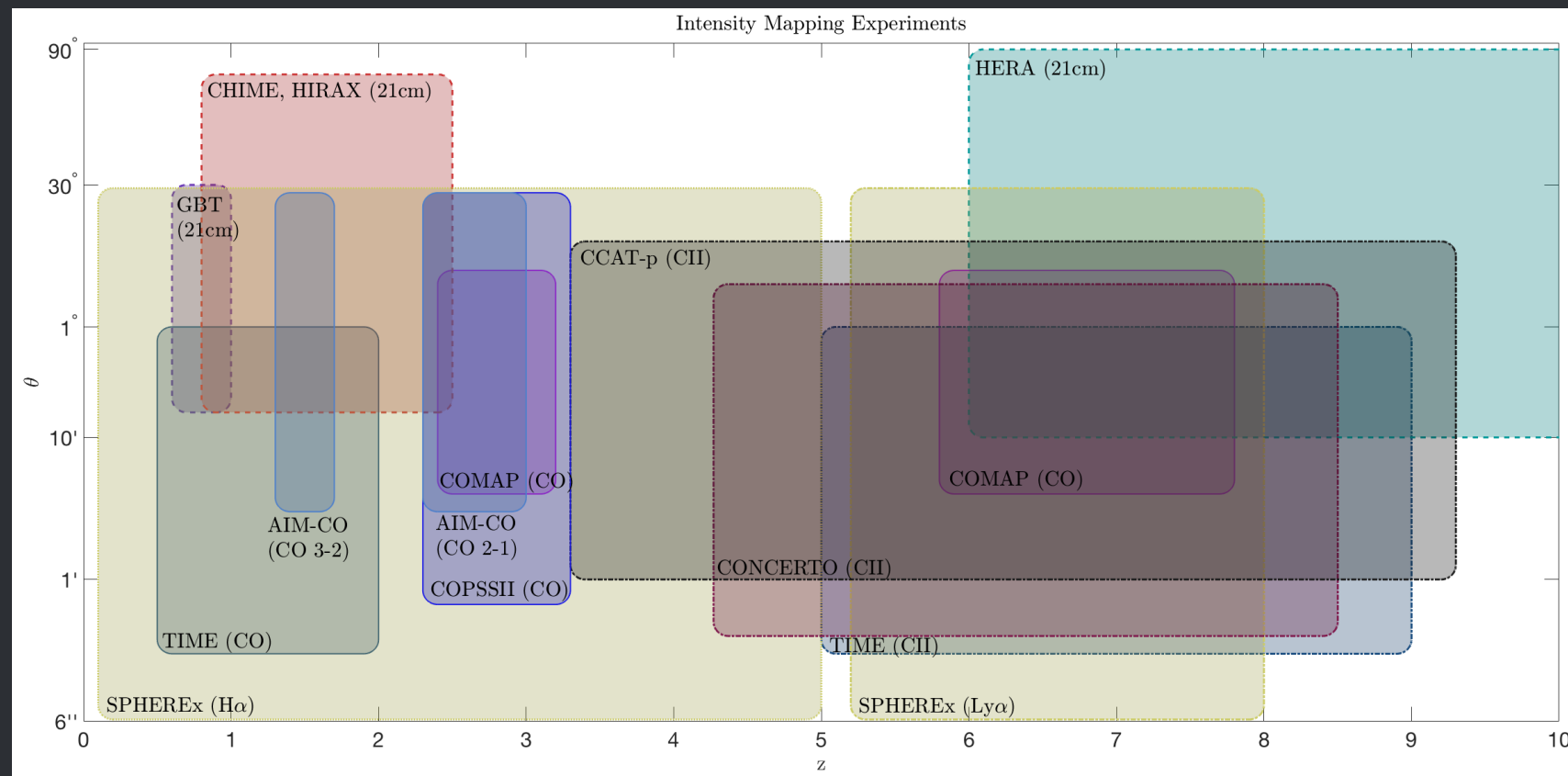


SKA-mid Telescope

(21 cm, CO, [CII], Ly α , H α) Intensity Mapping Experiments



IM: a representative view of the Universe



Peak of Star
formation

First galaxies

z

Dark energy
domination

Cosmic
reionization



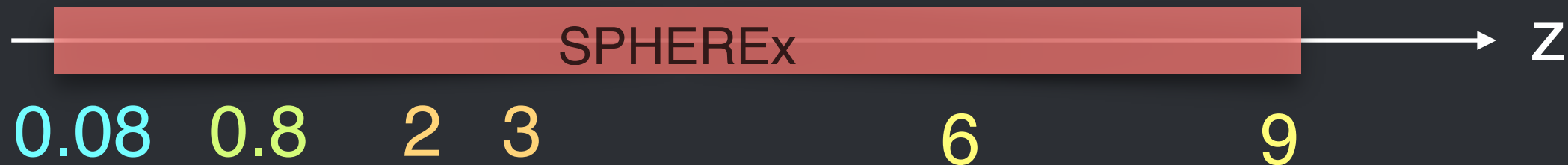
Talk Outline

21cm with Parkes

21cm with GBT

[CII] in Planck

TIME for [CII]

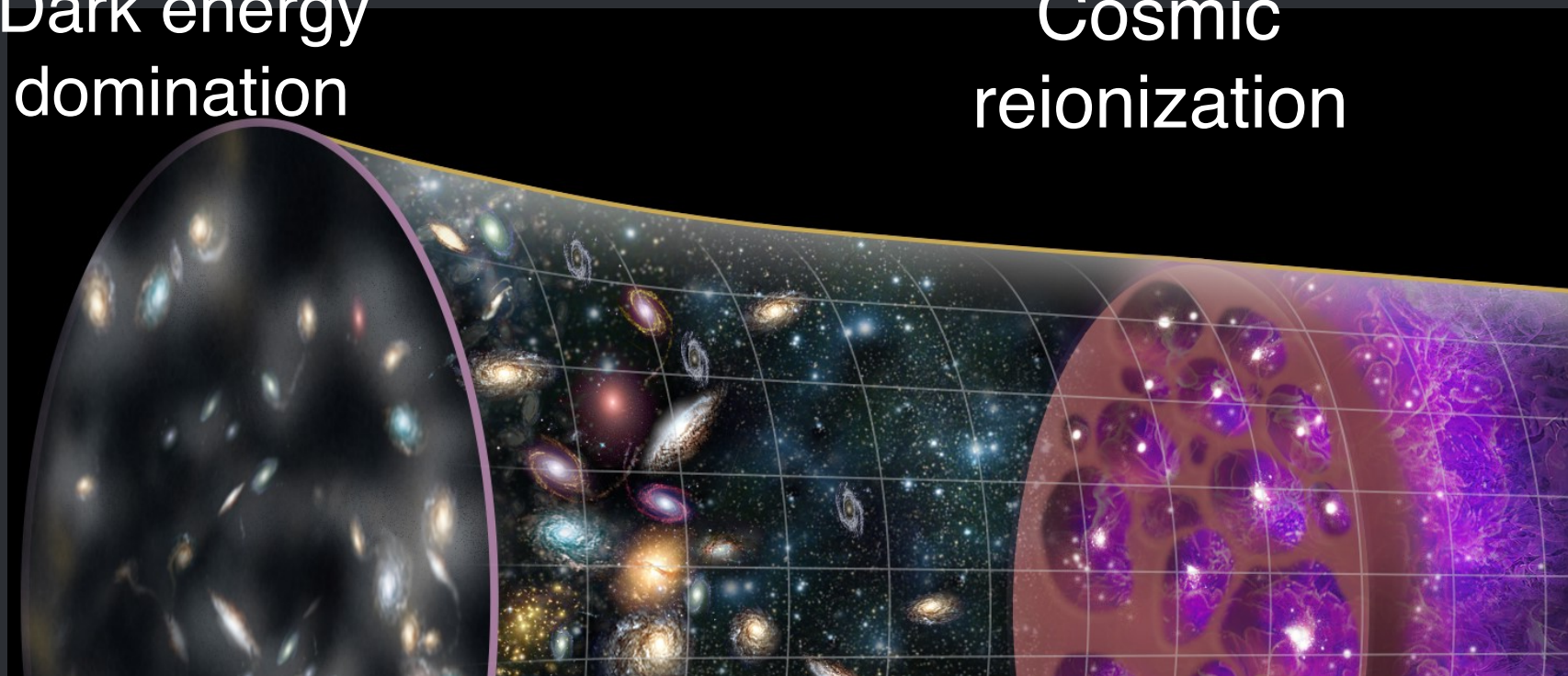


Peak of Star
formation

First galaxies

Dark energy
domination

Cosmic
reionization



Large-scale Structure (LSS): Cross-correlation

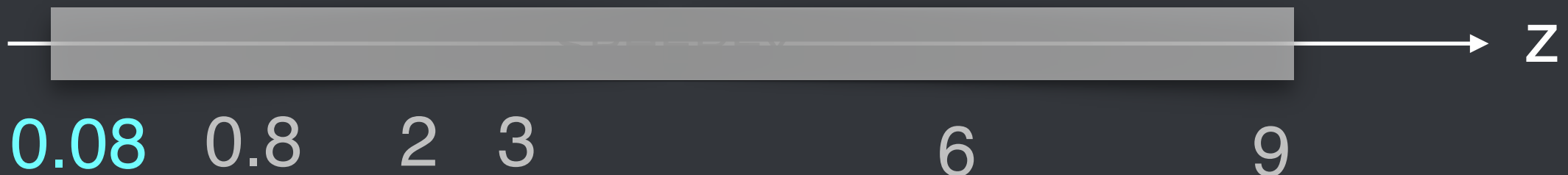
21 cm Intensity Maps at $z \sim 0.08$
with Parkes Telescope

21 cm with Parkes

21 cm with GBT

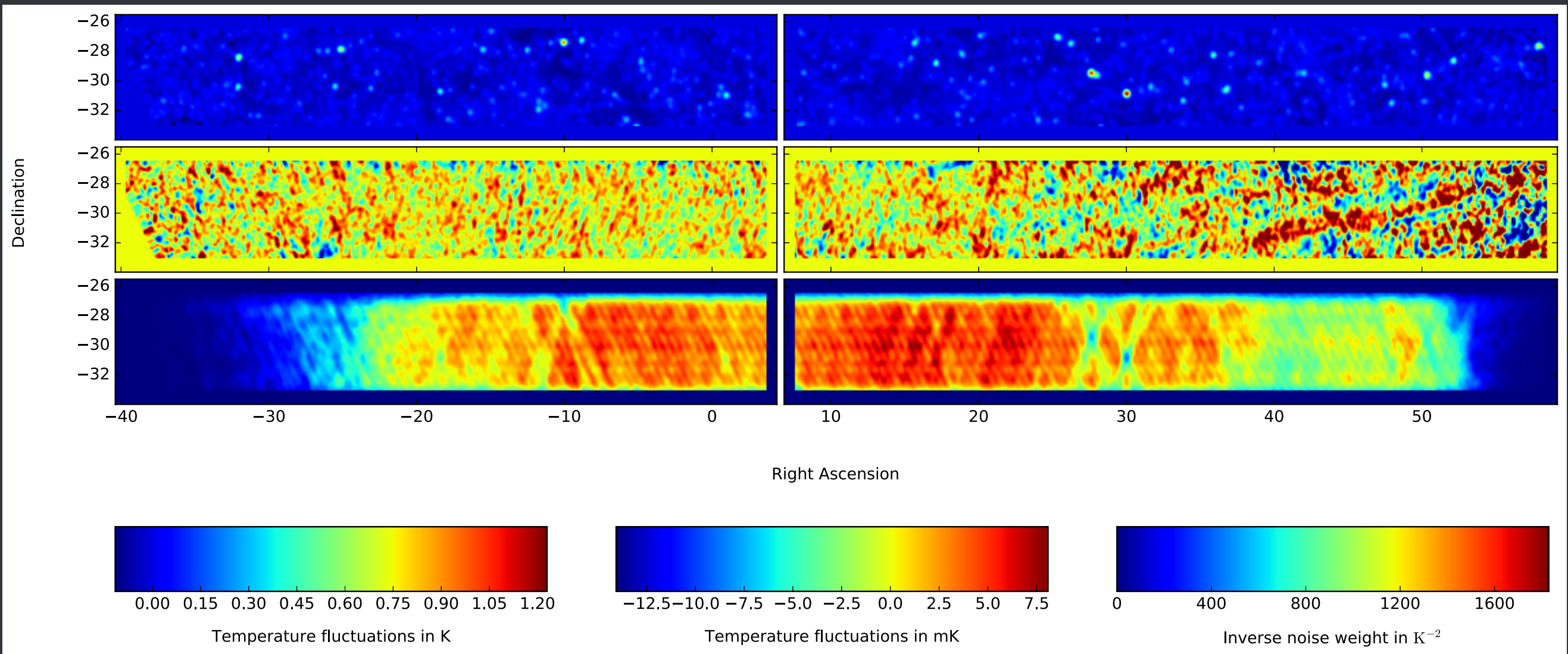
[CII] in Planck

TIME for [CII]



HI Intensity Maps from the Parkes Telescope

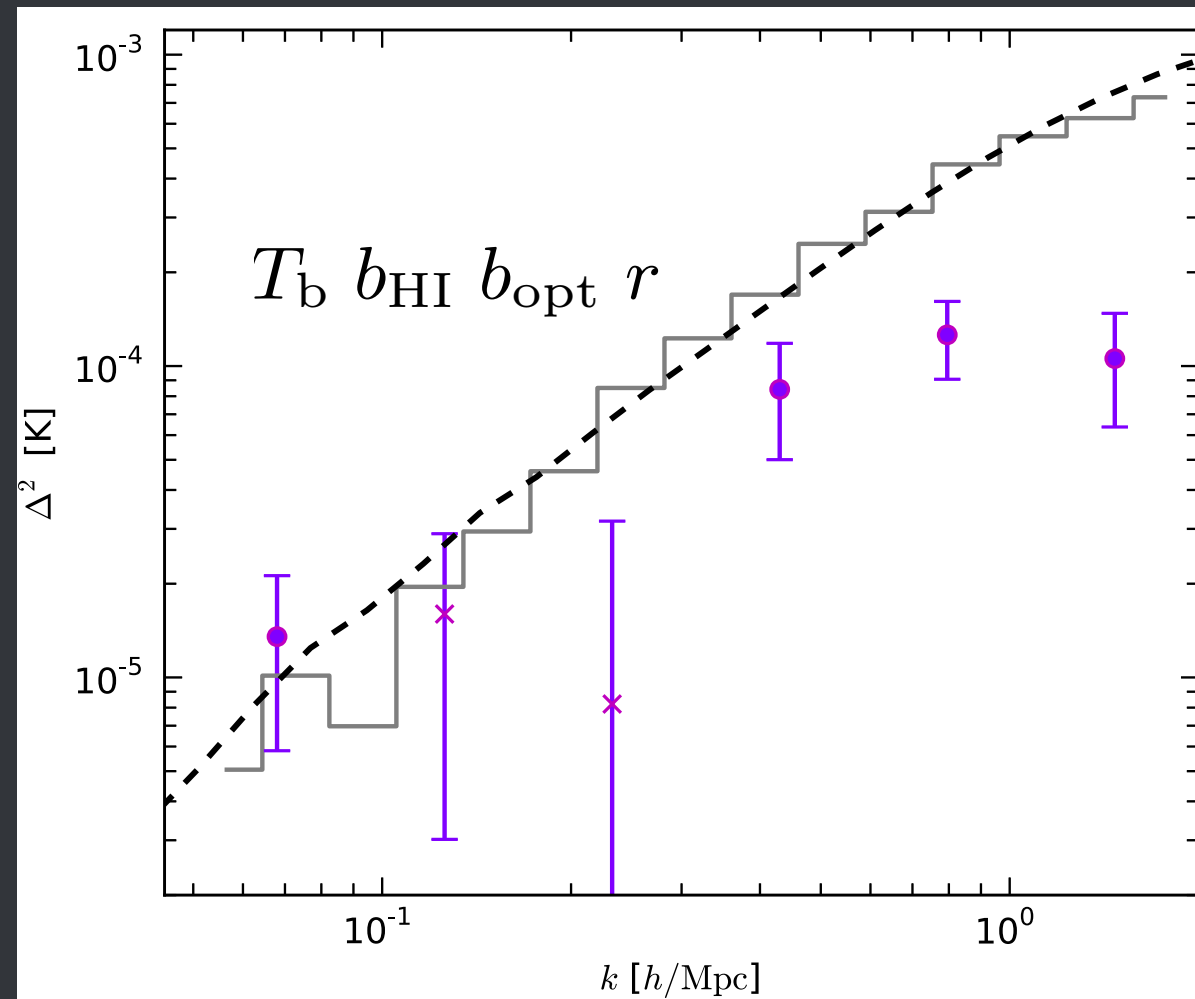
- Parkes L-band multi-beam observation, $0.06 < z < 0.1$, over 1500 sq. deg., 150 hrs



Anderson+17, arXiv:1710.00424

Parkes HI-2dF Cross-power spectrum

21 cm x 2dF

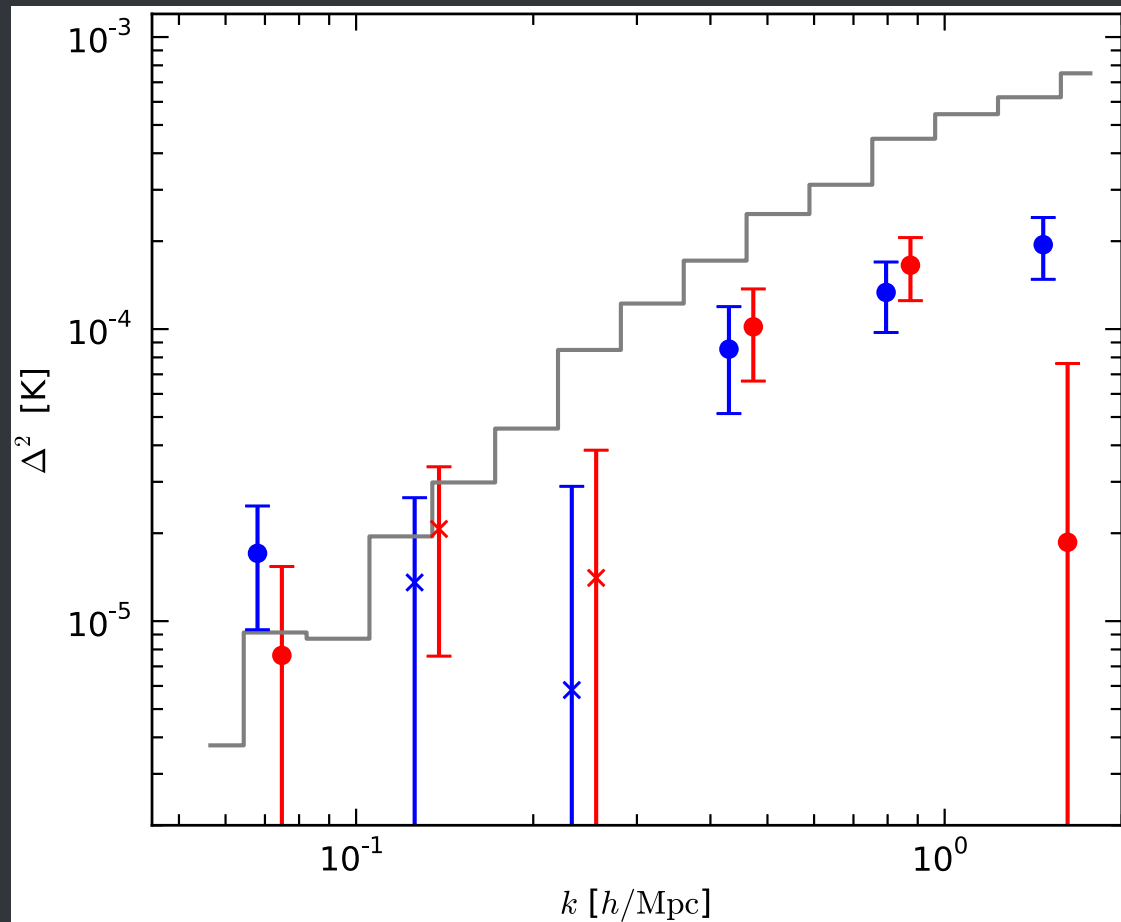


Anderson+17, arXiv:1710.00424

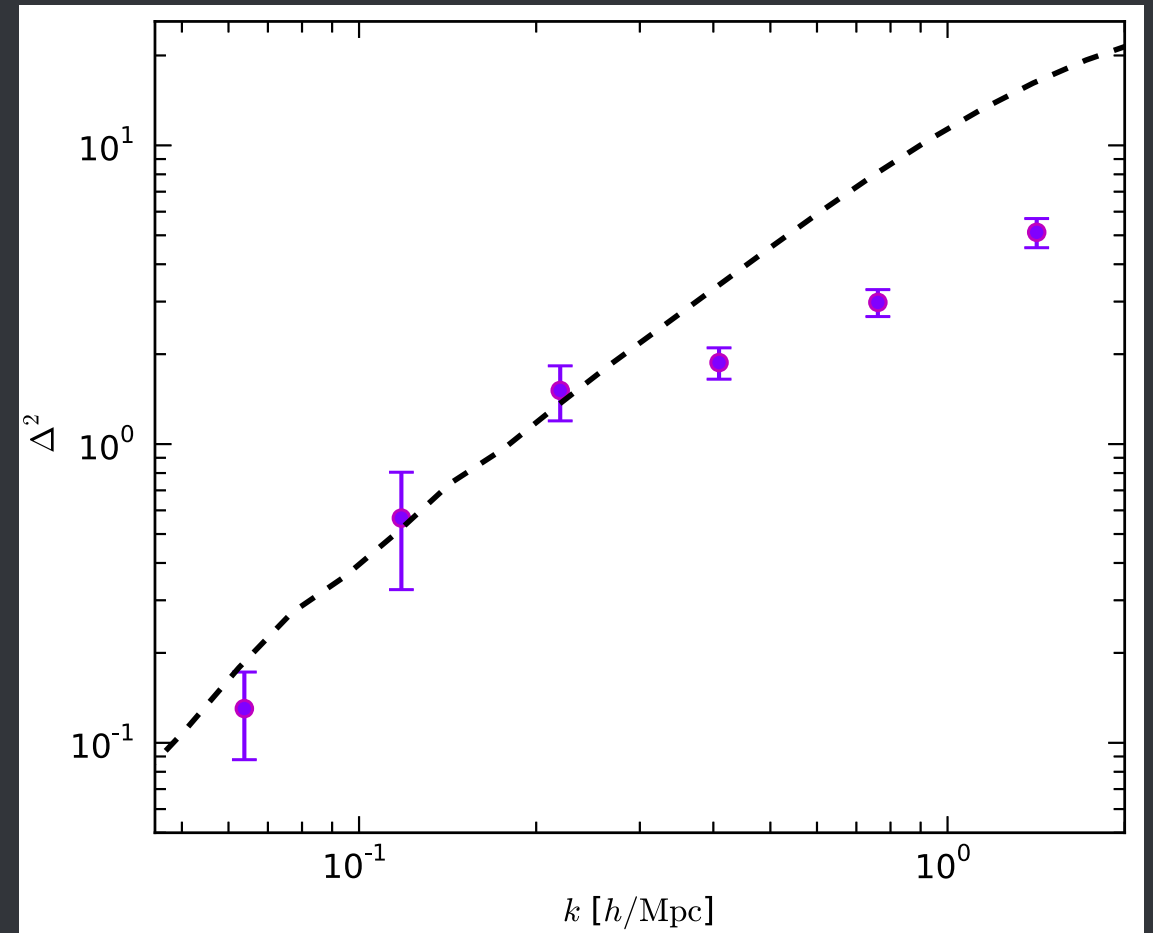
- Parkes L-band multi-beam observation, $0.06 < z < 0.1$, over 1500 sq. deg., 150 hrs
- Significant cross-power spectrum with 2dF galaxy measured at ~ 12 sigma.
- Comparison with individual detection HI surveys, HIPASS and ALFALFA.
 - Cross-power amplitude $\sim T_b b_{\text{HI}} b_{\text{opt}} r$
 - $b_{\text{HI}}=0.85, T_b=0.064$ mK (ALFALFA; Marin+ 2010), $b_{\text{opt}} \sim 1$ (Cole+ 2005).
 - Cross-power shape: curves include linear + non-linear RSD effects.
 - r likely < 1 . Power deficit at $k \sim 1.5$ h/Mpc

Parkes HI-2dF Cross-power spectrum

21 cm x (2dF blue, 2dF red)



2dF blue x 2dF red



Anderson+17, arXiv:1710.00424

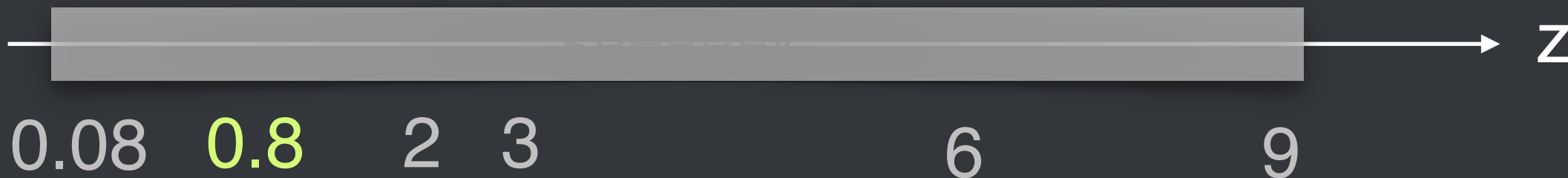
- Cross-correlating with 2dF blue and red galaxies separately.
- HI follows distribution of blue galaxies but does not trace red galaxies at $k \sim 1.5 h/\text{Mpc}$
- HI-galaxy cross-correlation coefficient appears scale- and color-dependent.
- Neither simple HI halo model nor naive large-scale sims can capture this feature. We need better small-scale modeling!

Large-scale Structure (LSS): Auto-power spectrum

21 cm Intensity Maps at $z \sim 0.8$
with Green Bank Telescope

21 cm with Parkes
21 cm with GBT
[CII] in Planck

TIME for [CII]



21cm IM proof of concept

Pilot program at the Green Bank Telescope (GBT)

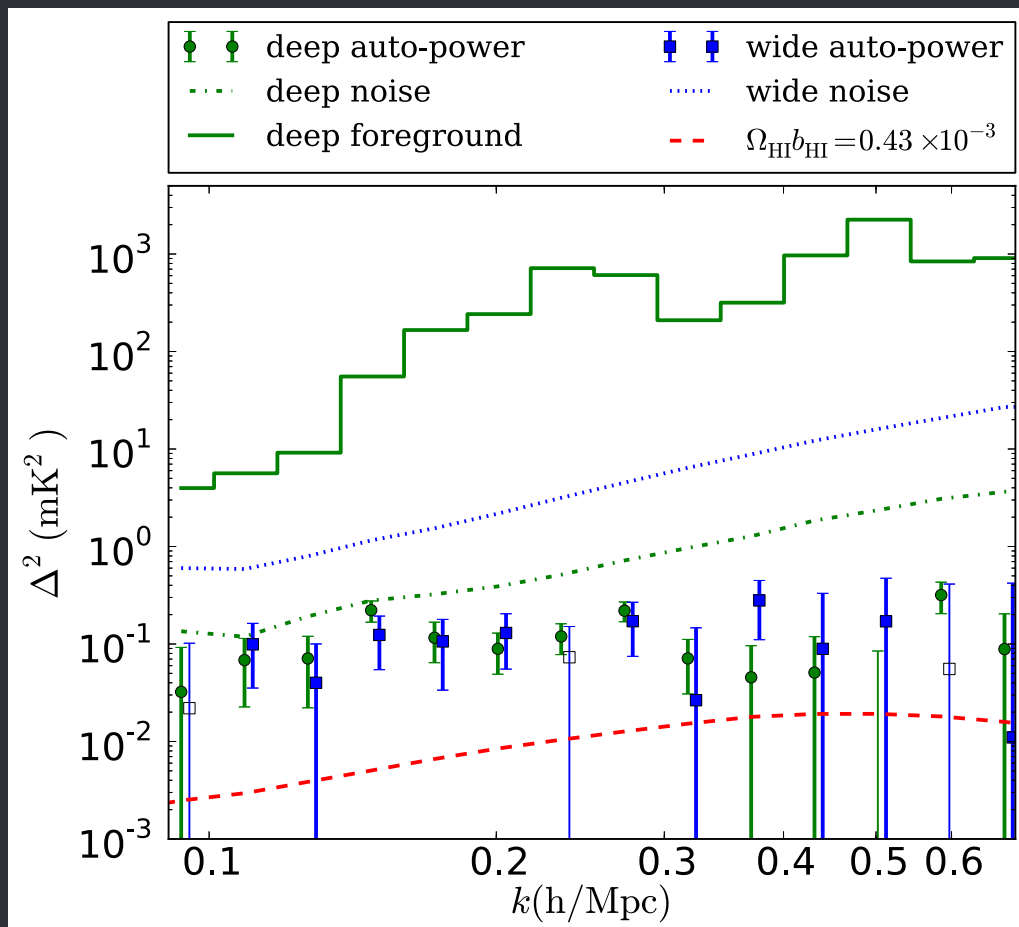


- Frequency: 700-900 MHz
 - $0.6 < z < 1$
- Spatial beam $\sim 15'$
 - $9 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$ at $z \sim 0.8$
- Spectral channel $\sim 24 \text{ kHz}$
 - binned to 0.5 MHz
 - $\sim 2 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$
- 100-m diameter. Large collecting areas
- Foregrounds are $\sim 1000\times$ stronger than the 21cm signals
- First detection in cross-correlation with DEEP2 galaxies at $z=0.8$ (Chang, Pen, Bandura, Peterson, 2010, Nature)

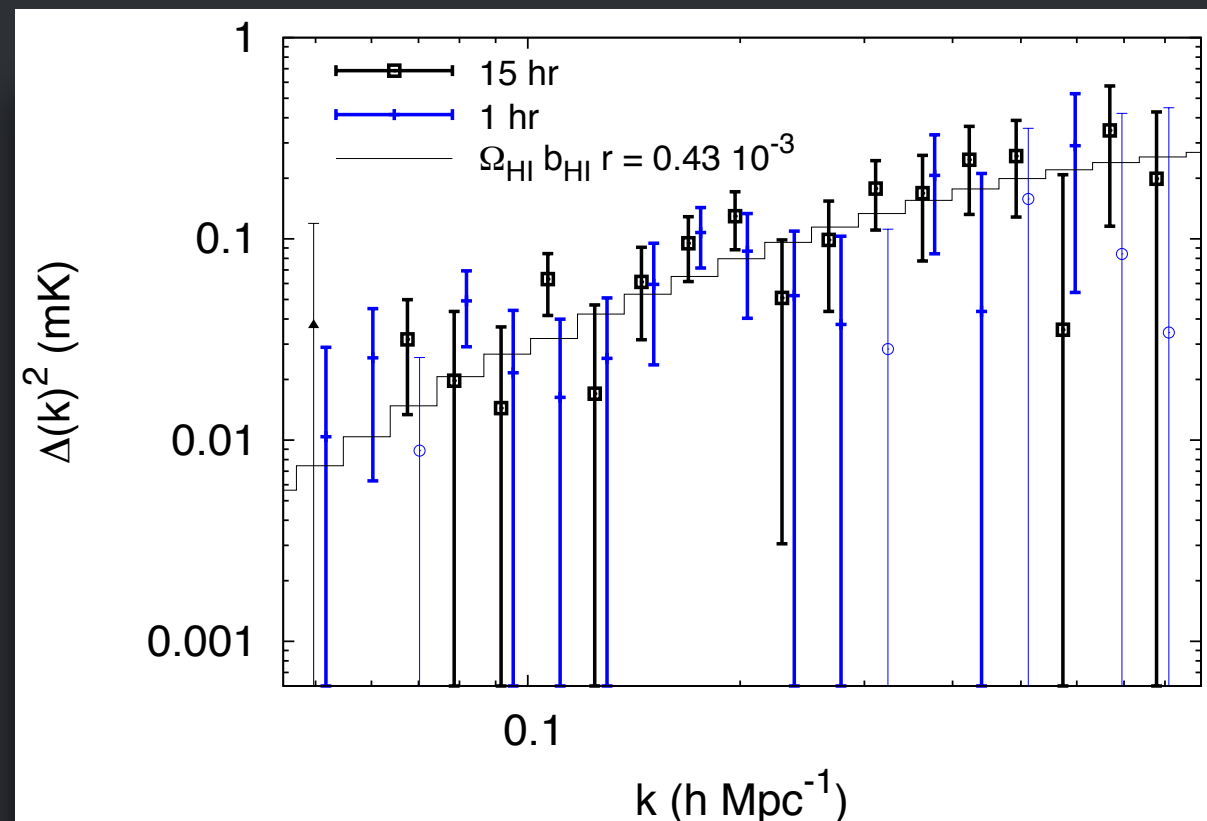
21cm Intensity Mapping at the GBT

- Frequency: 700-900 MHz
 - $0.6 < z < 1$
- Spatial beam $\sim 15'$
 - $9 h^{-1}$ Mpc at $z \sim 0.8$
- Spectral channel ~ 24 kHz
 - binned to 0.5 MHz
 - $\sim 2 h^{-1}$ Mpc

- 200-hr HI survey of the WiggleZ fields at $0.6 < z < 1$
- HI cross-power and auto-limits in 2013 at $z=0.8$ implies:
- $\Omega_{\text{HI}} b_{\text{HI}} = [0.62^{+0.23}_{-0.15}] \times 10^{-3}$

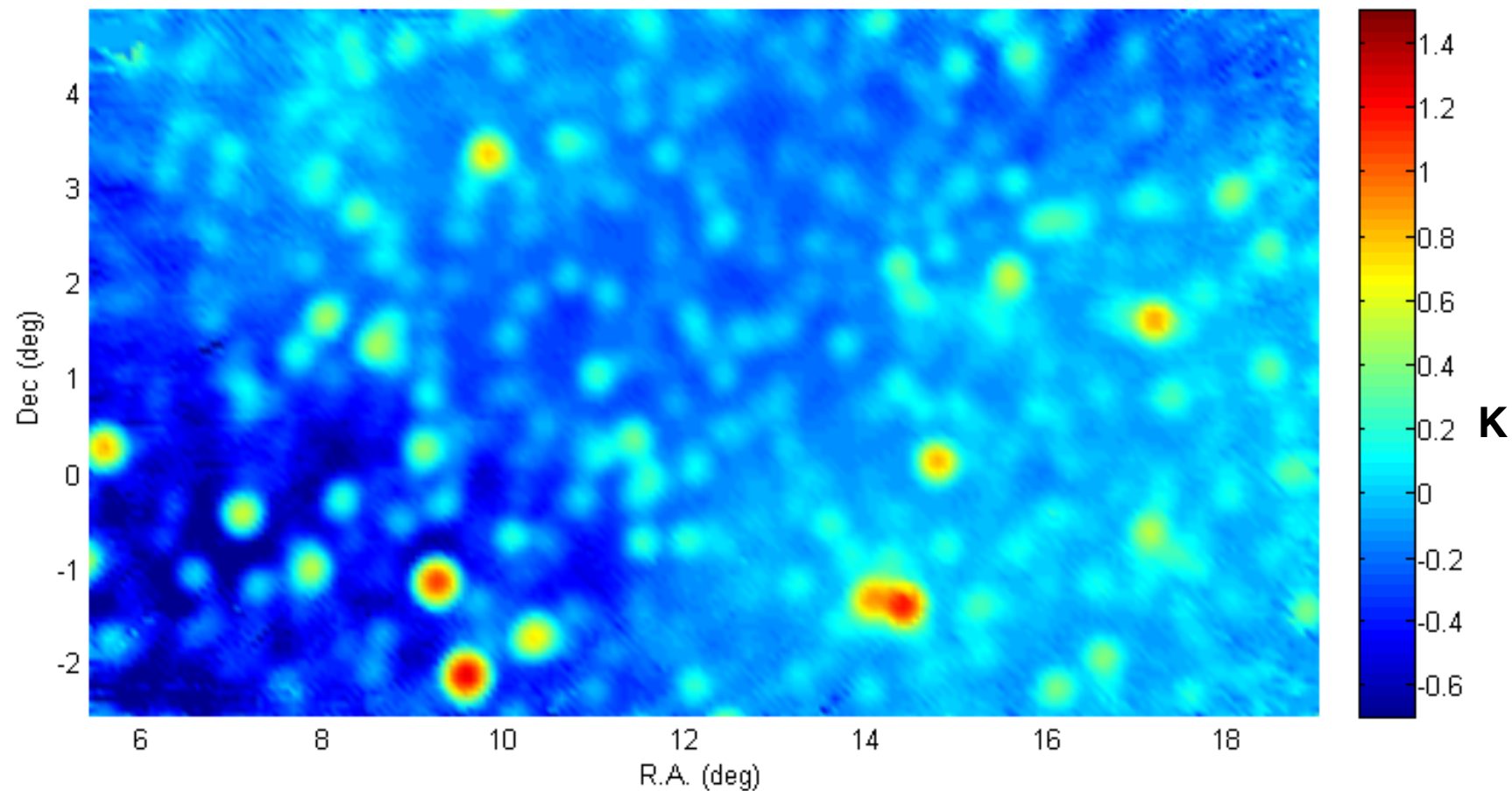


Auto-power limits, Switzer+13, GBT-HIM



Cross-power, Masui+13, GBT-HIM

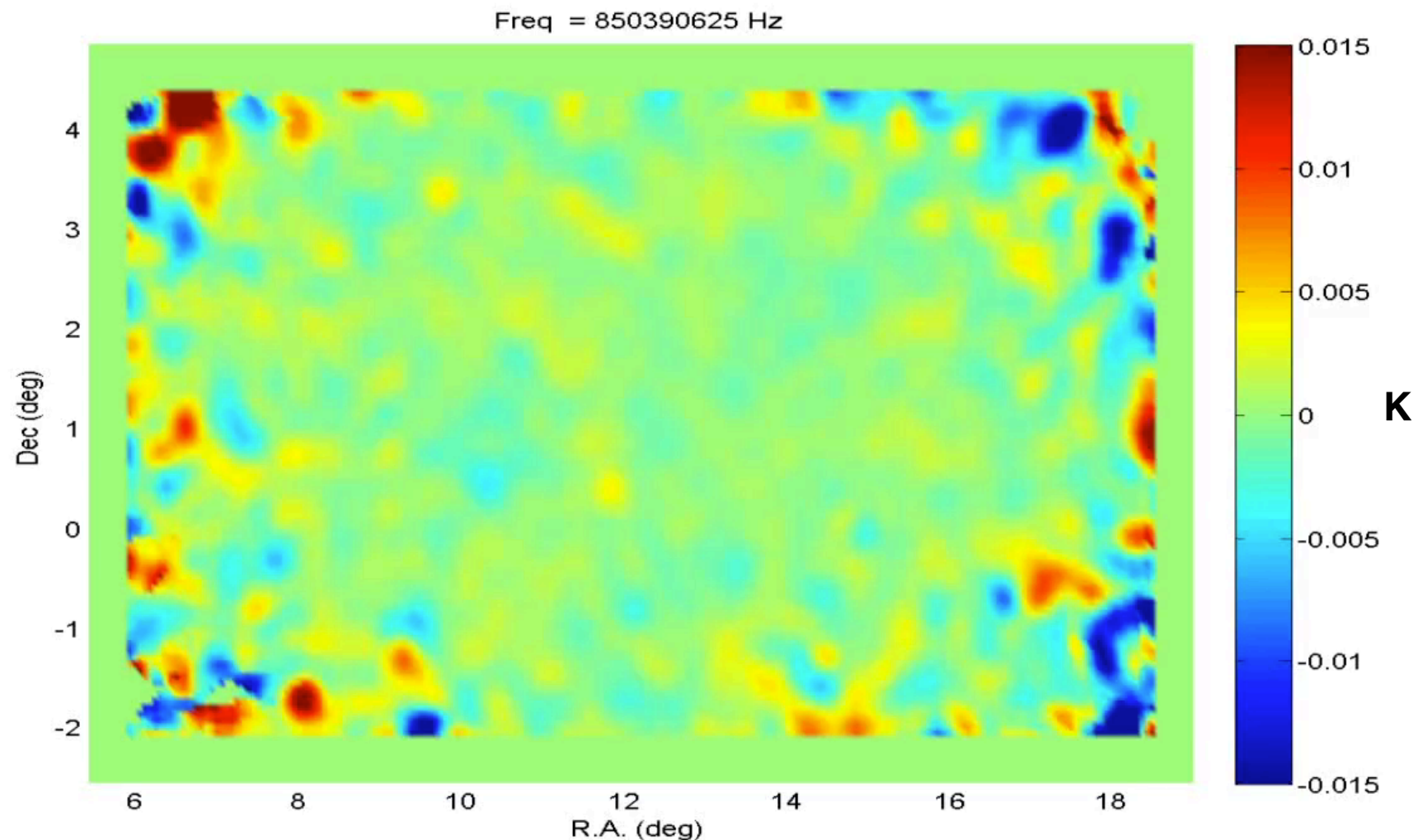
GBT-HIM Status Update



GBT WigglerZ 1hr field

- Analysis of ~800 hours of GBT observations 2010-2015.
 - WigglerZ 1hr, 11hr, 15hr, 22hr fields
- Improve HI power spectrum limits
- Measure HI-optical cross-power RSD effects
- Focus on the 1hr field, ~100 square deg, $0.6 < z < 1$:
 - Alternative Foreground cleaning techniques (Wolz + GBT-HIM team, 2016)
 - Polarization calibration improvement (Liao, Chang et al. 2016)
 - Polarization leakage power spectrum estimates (To, Chang et al., in prep)
 - Handling of residual ground-spill contamination (Liao, Chang, Masui et al., in prep)

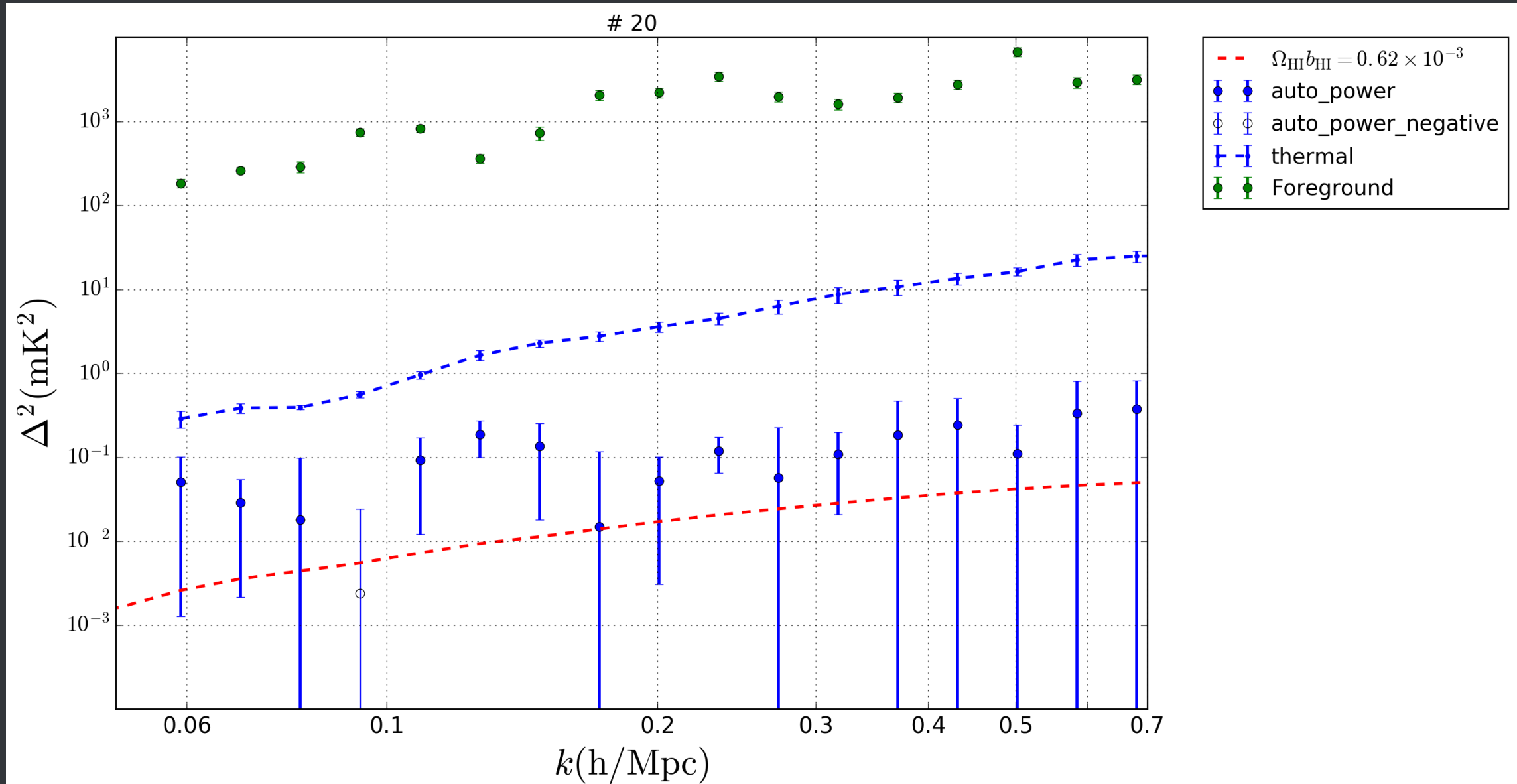
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- GBT WigglesZ 1hr field

Work in progress:

Updated HI auto-power spectrum at $z \sim 0.8$

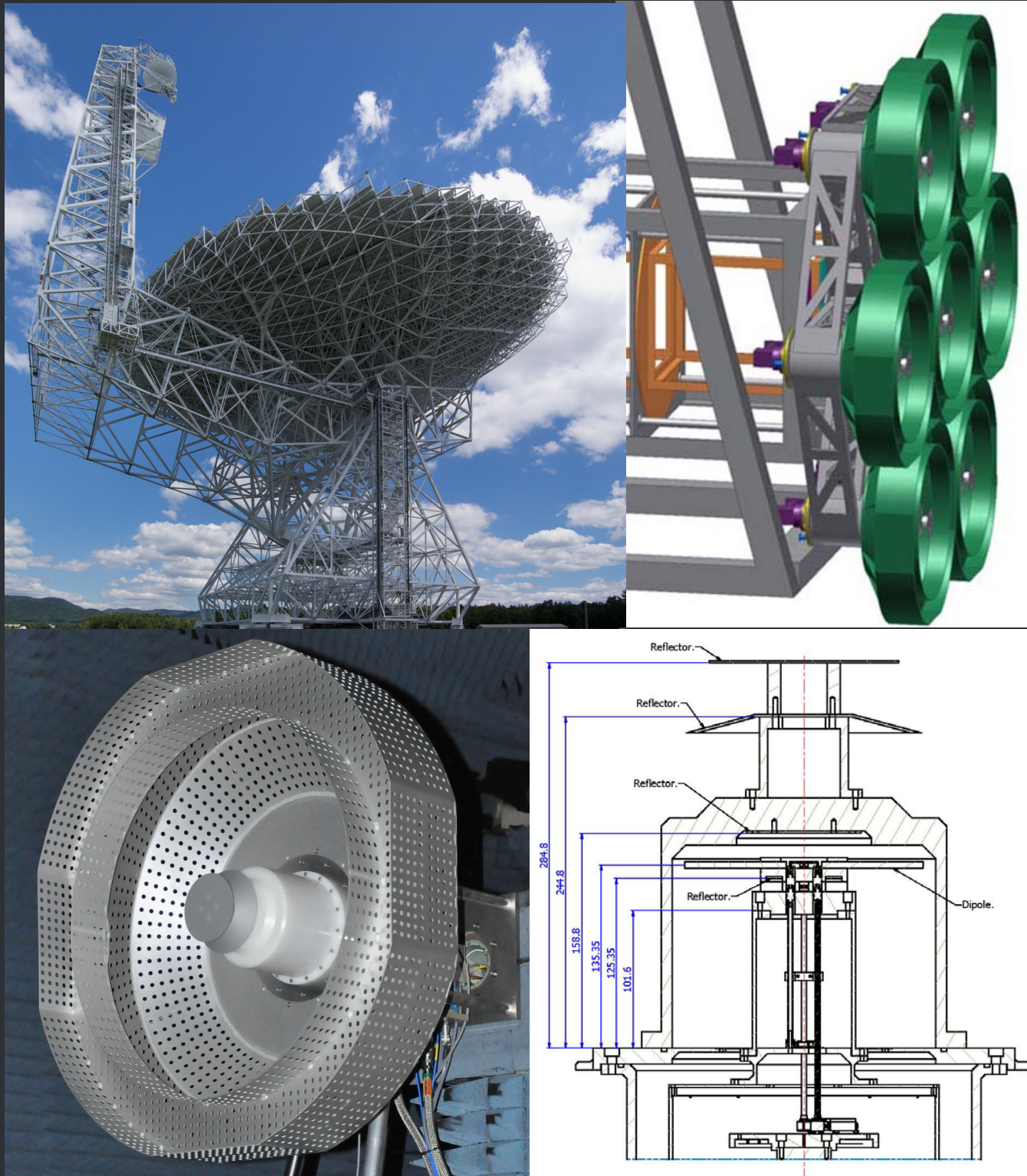


Chang, Liao, To + GBT-HIM, in prep.

- Currently running jackknife tests and improving maps.
- Combining cross and auto-power for a better amplitude constraint

GBT-HIM

21 cm Intensity Mapping for BAO & RSD studies



- GBT-HIM Project:
 - Building a 7-beam receiver at 700-900 MHz for redshifted HI survey at $0.6 < z < 1$ for BAO measurements.
- Use Short-backfire Antenna (SBA) with a edge-tapered reflector; with a cryogenic HDPE cover to reduce T_{sys} .
- Prototype tested on GBT in December 2014. Passed Design Review in October 2016.

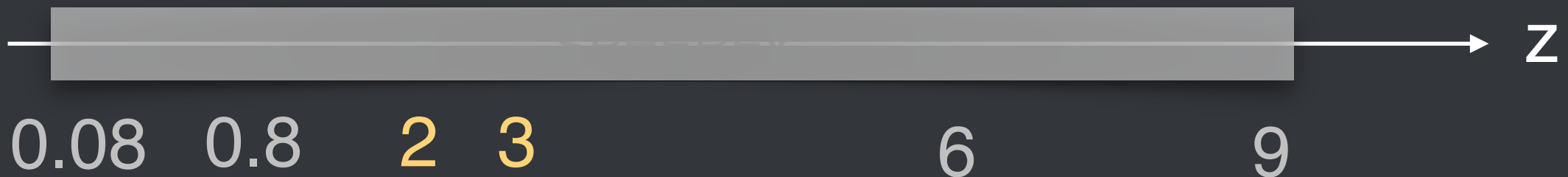
PI: T.-C. Chang

Large-scale Structure (LSS): Cross-correlation

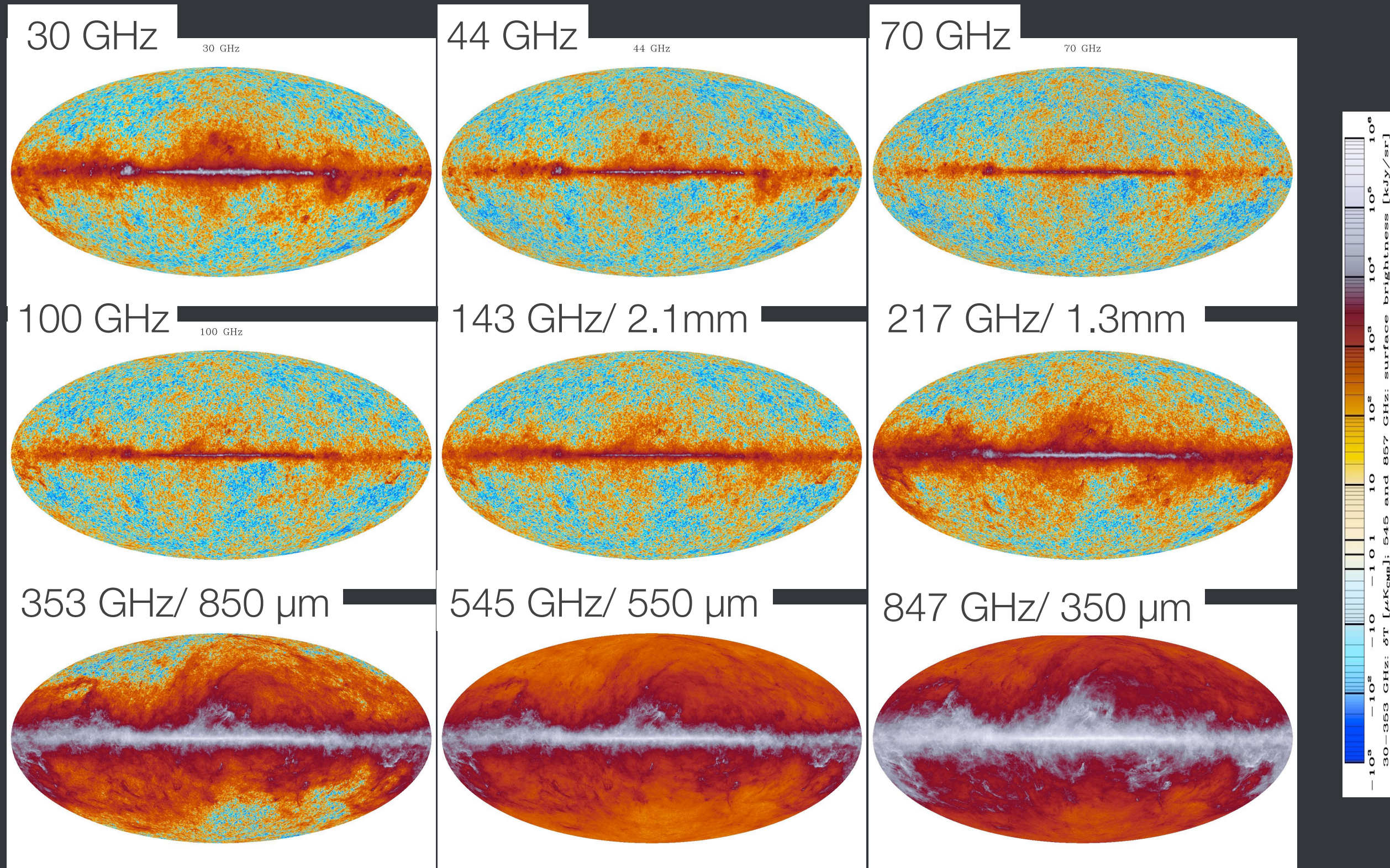
[CII] Intensity Maps at $z \sim 2-3$
with Planck and BOSS

21cm with Parkes
21cm with GBT
[CII] in Planck

TIME for [CII]



Planck nine frequency maps



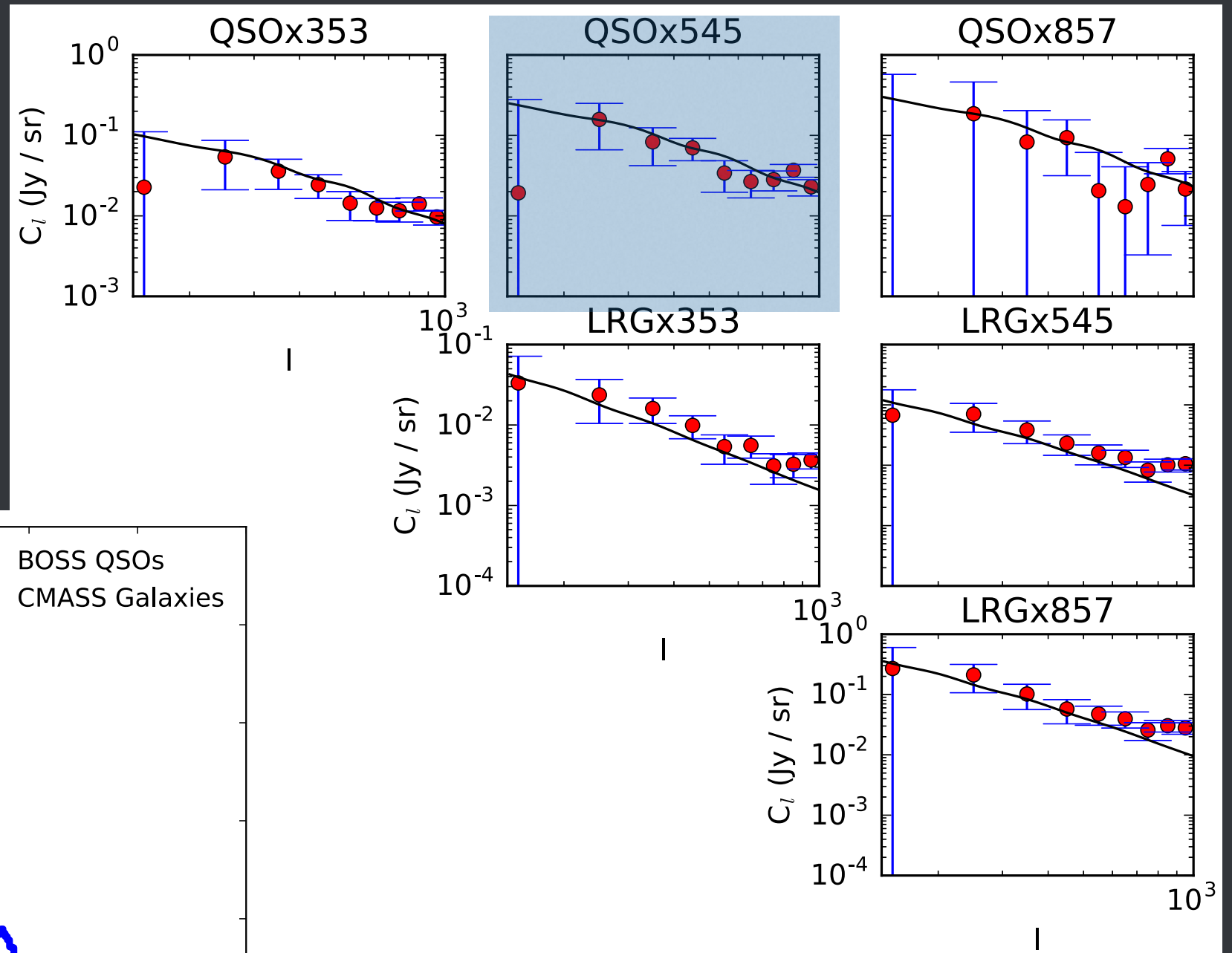
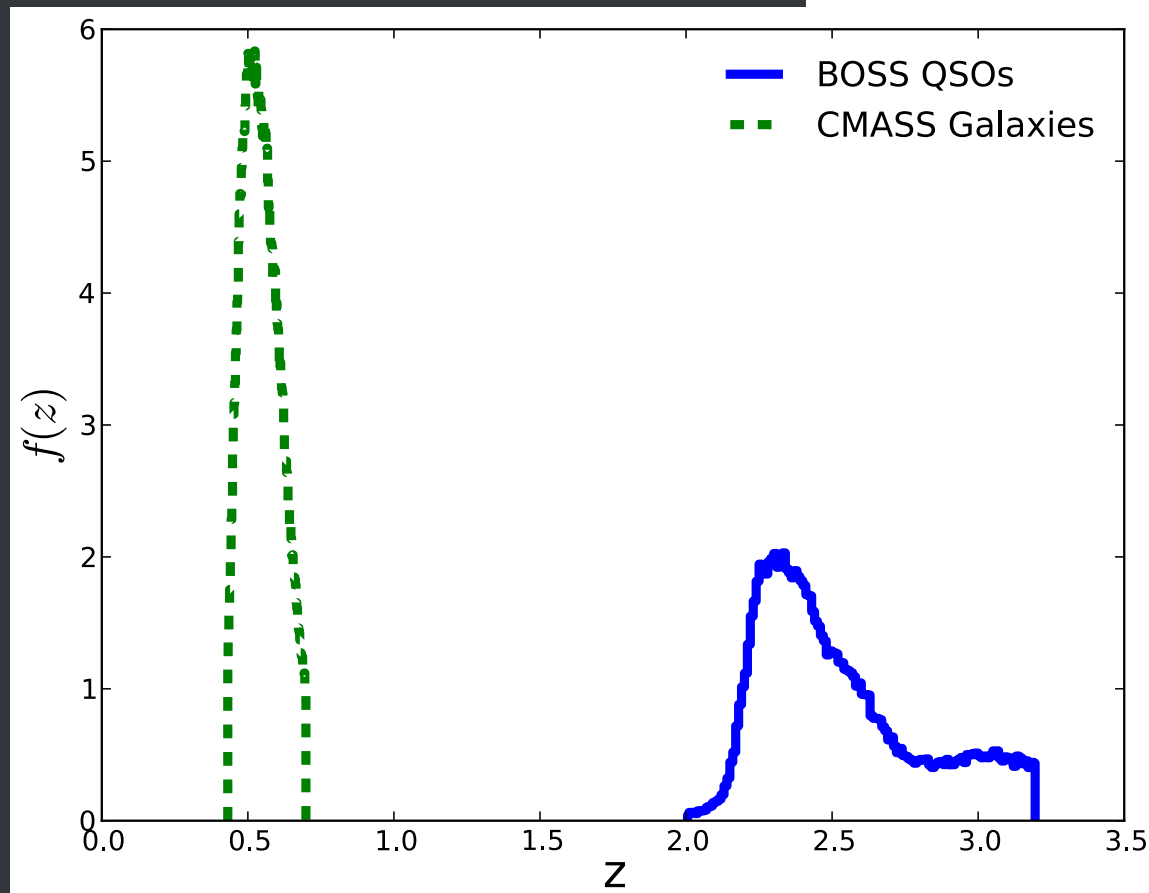
Planck x BOSS/CMASS

w/ Anthony Pullen, Olivier Doré, Shirley Ho, Paolo Serra

- [CII]: rest frame $158\text{ }\mu\text{m} = 1.9\text{ THz}$, brightest line in SFR galaxies
- Use Planck x BOSS to extract redshifted [CII] in Planck (projected along dz) associated with LSS traced by quasars
- [CII] tracers
 - Planck: $545\text{ GHz} \longrightarrow z(\text{CII}) \sim 2-3$
- LSS tracers
 - BOSS: CORE sample at $z=2-3$
 - CMASS: LRGs at $z \sim 0.5$; null-test.
- Foregrounds
 - Galactic dust: 43% masked using Planck mask
 - CMB: subtracted using Planck 100 and 143 GHz bands
 - CIB, tSZ, and [CII] jointly modeled in the cross-correlation with 353 and 857 GHz bands

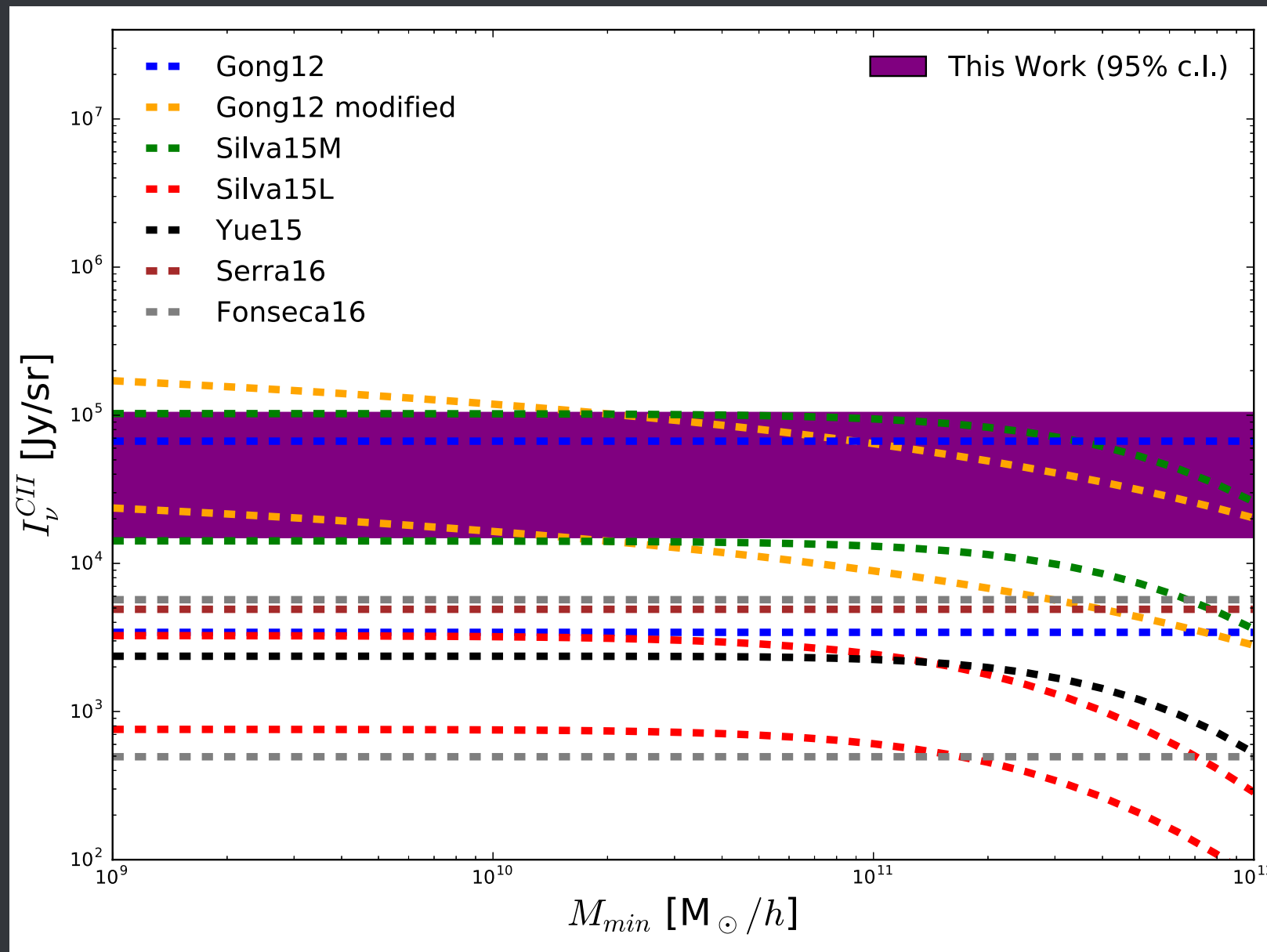
Planck x BOSS/CMASS

- Blue curve: best-fit model of CIB T_{dust} , z-dep., $A(\text{tSZ}), A(\text{CII})$
- $100 < l < 1000$,
 $0.02 < k_{\text{perp}} < 0.2 \text{ [h/Mpc]}$



Pullen+ 2017, arXiv:1707.06172

Planck x BOSS/CMASS



Pullen+ 2017, arXiv:1707.06172

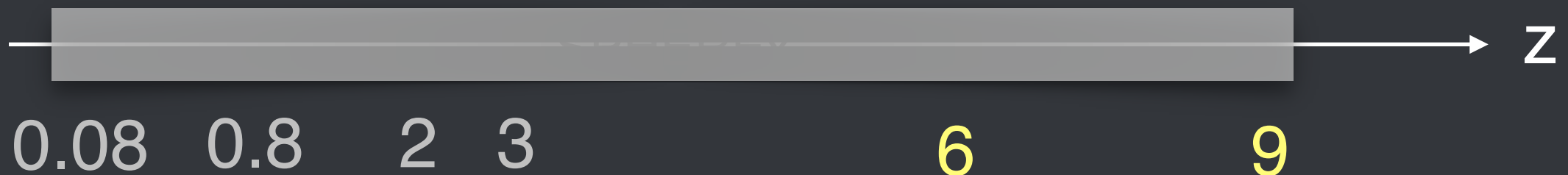
- $I_{[CII]} = 5.5^{+4.8}_{-4.2} (95\%) \times 10^4 \text{ Jy/sr}$
- Constrain cosmic mean of [CII] at $z=2-3$; $C+(z)$ abundance.

Cosmic Reionization (EoR):

[CII] Intensity Maps at $z \sim 6-9$
with TIME

21cm with Parkes
21cm with GBT
[CII] in Planck

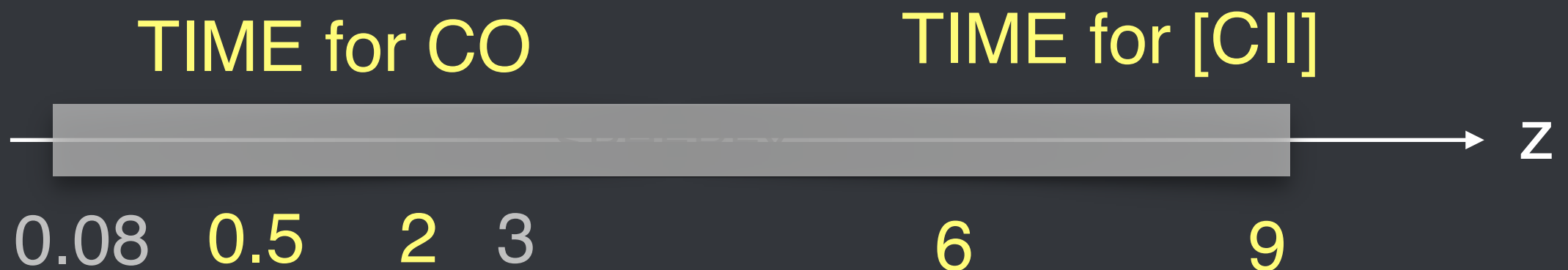
TIME for [CII]



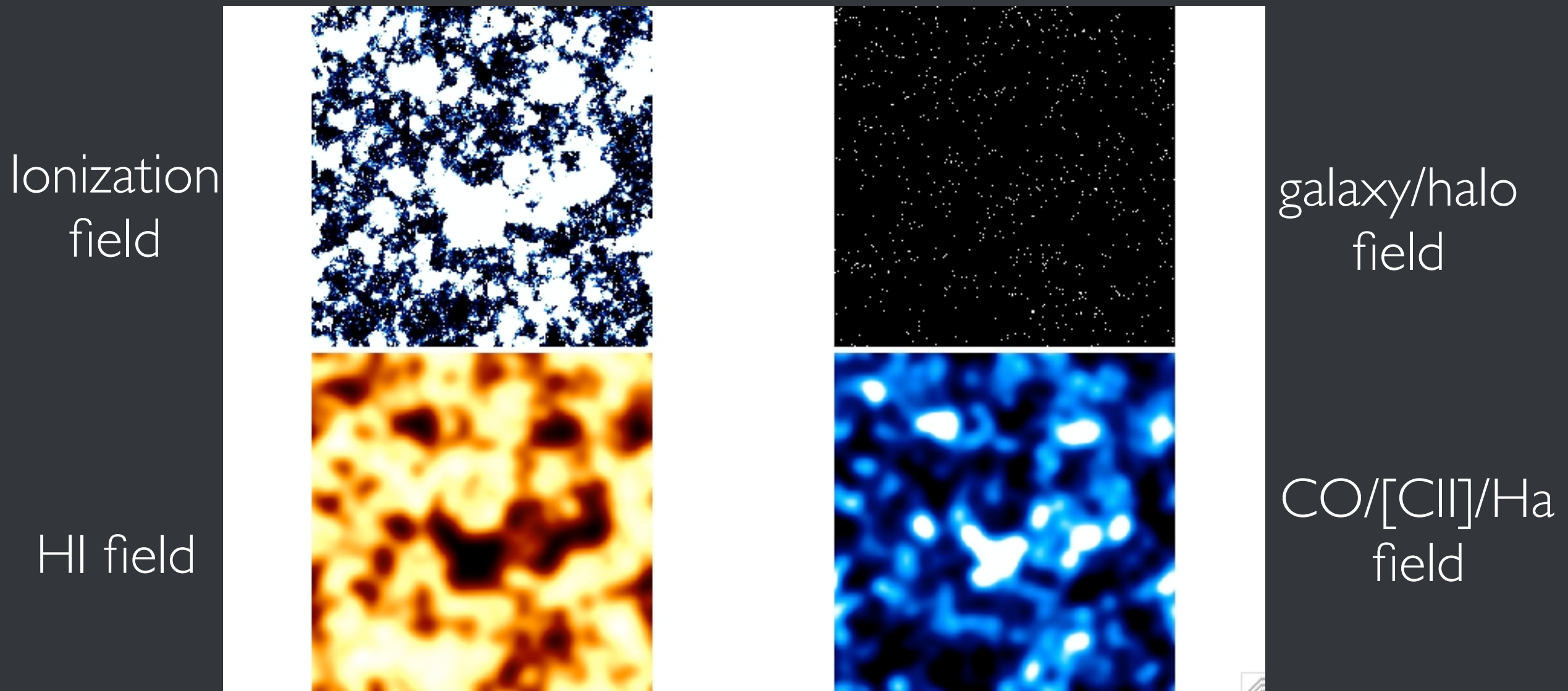
Cosmic Reionization (EoR) & Cosmic Star Formation History:

[CII] Intensity mapping at $z \sim 6-9$ &
CO Intensity mapping at $z = 0.5-2$

with TIME



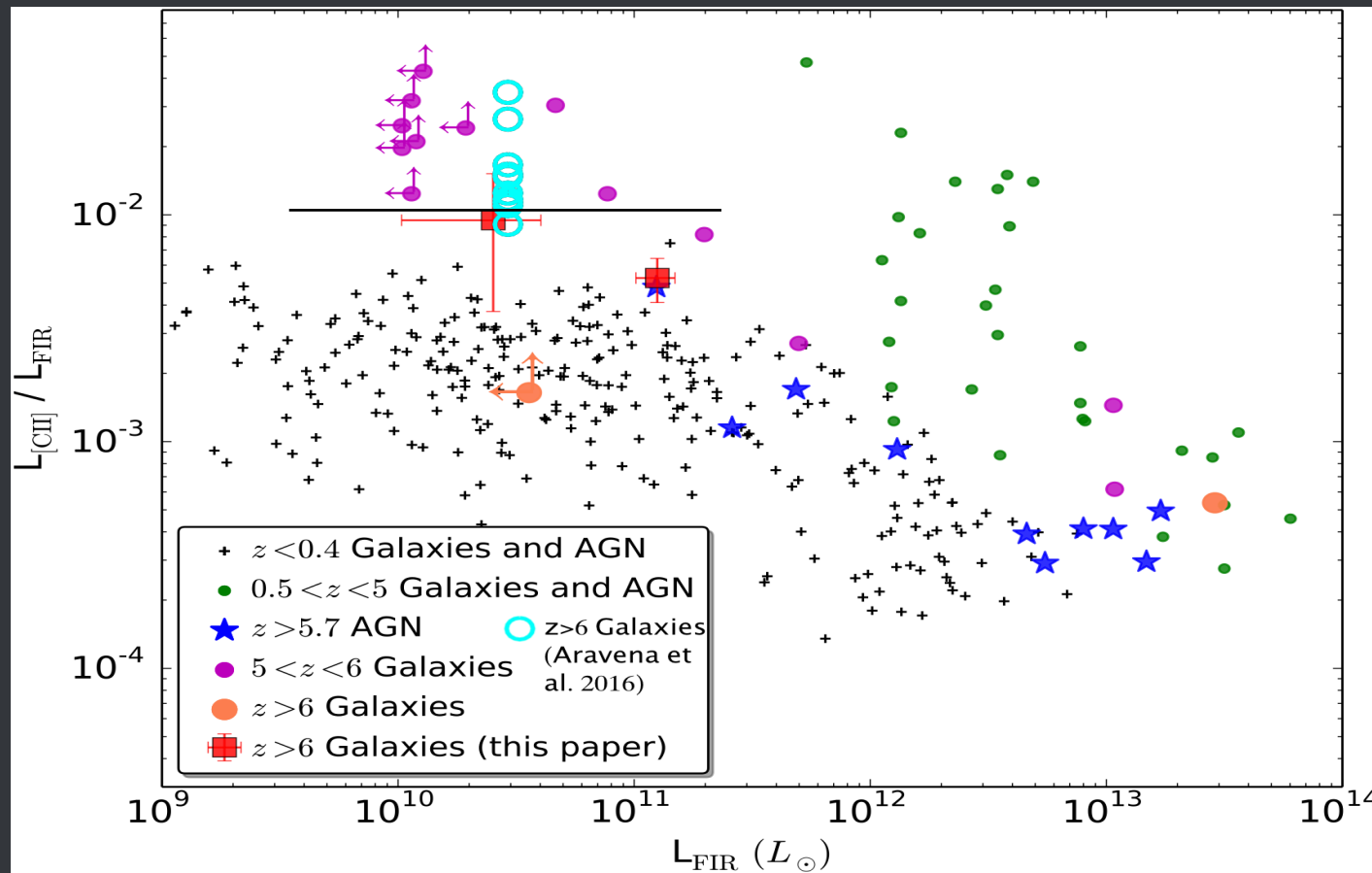
CO/[CII]/Ha intensity mapping



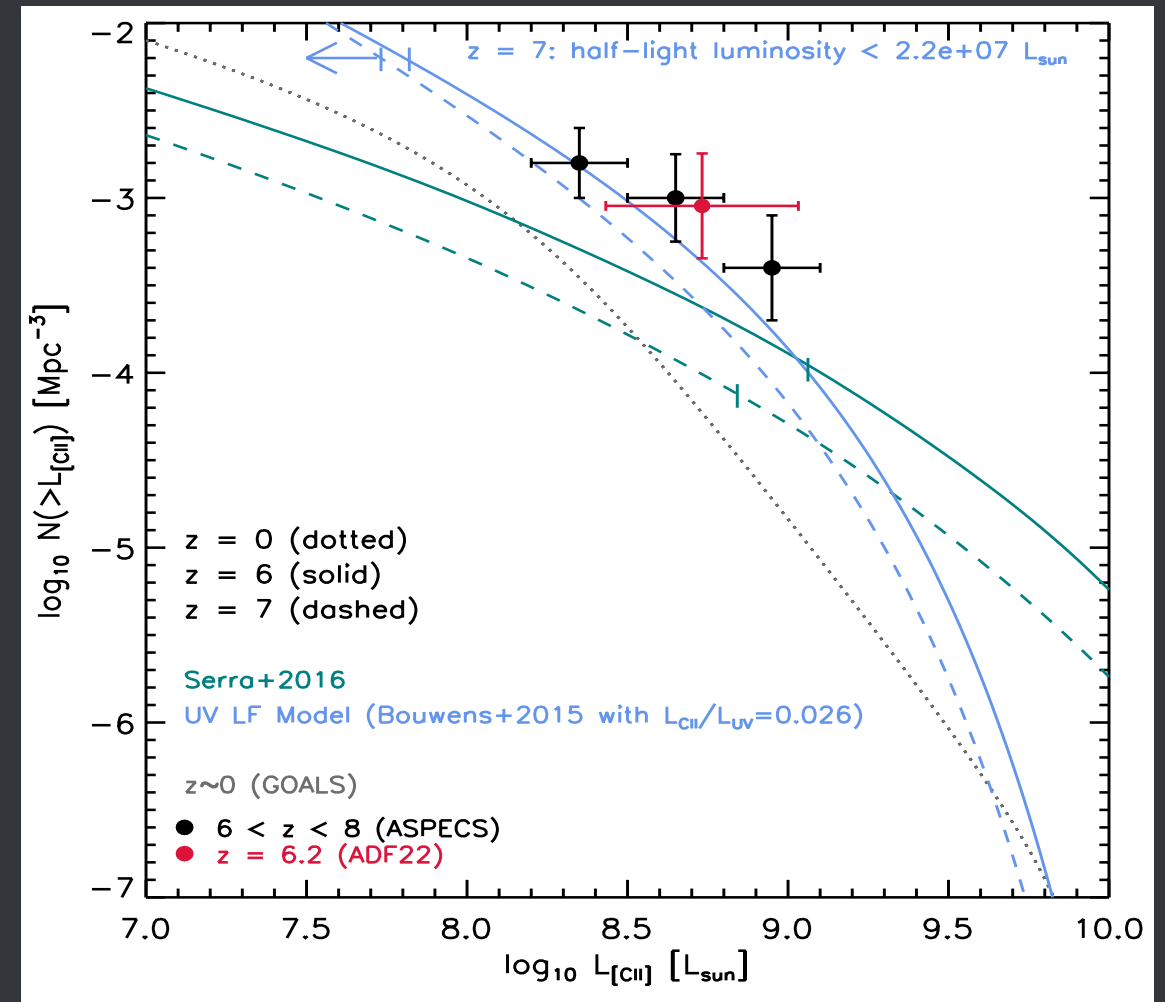
Lidz et al. 2011

- CO/[CII]/Ha trace star formation activities on large-scales at EoR, anti-correlate with 21 cm emissions on ionized bubble scales and can be used to derive **bubble evolution** and reionization history (Lidz et al. 2009; Chang et al. 2015).
- Continuum foregrounds are much less of an issue. Need to worry about line interlopers.

[CII] at high-z



Willott et al. 2015

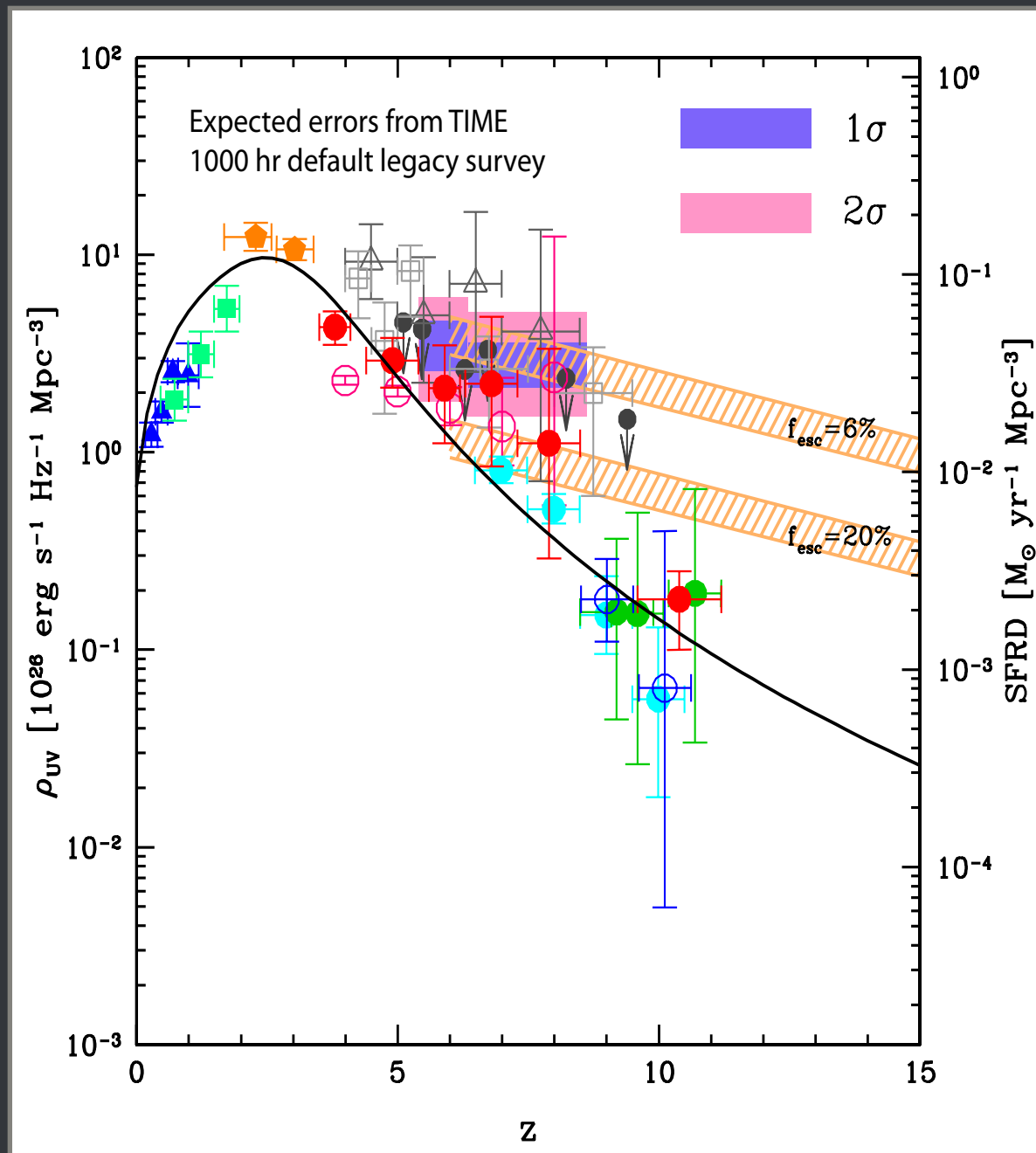


TIME collaboration

- [CII] is the major coolant in ISM, a tracer of Star formation activities.
- $L_{\text{CII}}/L_{\text{FIR}}$ appears to be > 0.01 at high-z from recent ALMA observations (Aravena et al. 2016, Capak et al. 2015)
- ALMA starts to constrain $10^{8.5-9} L_{\text{sun}}$ systems (Aravena et al. 2016, Hayatsu+17)

TIME: [CII] Intensity Mapper

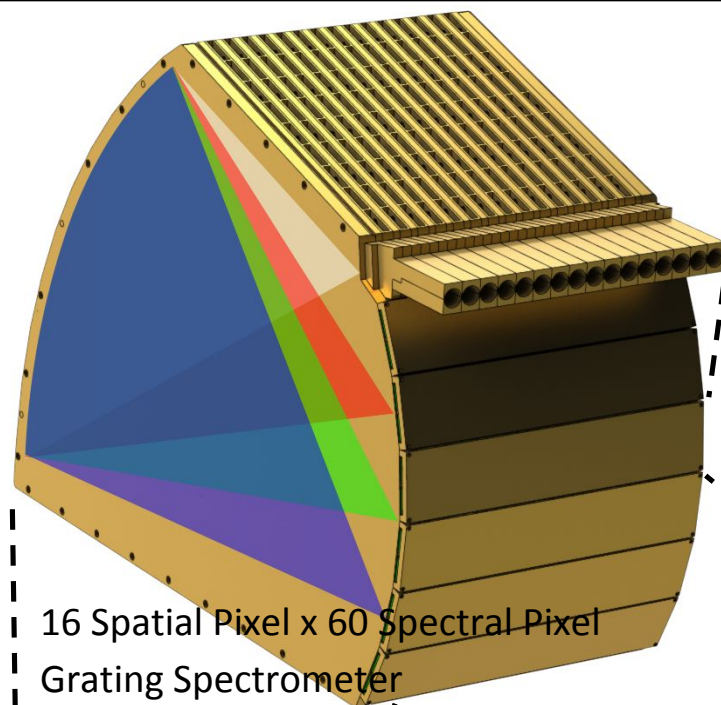
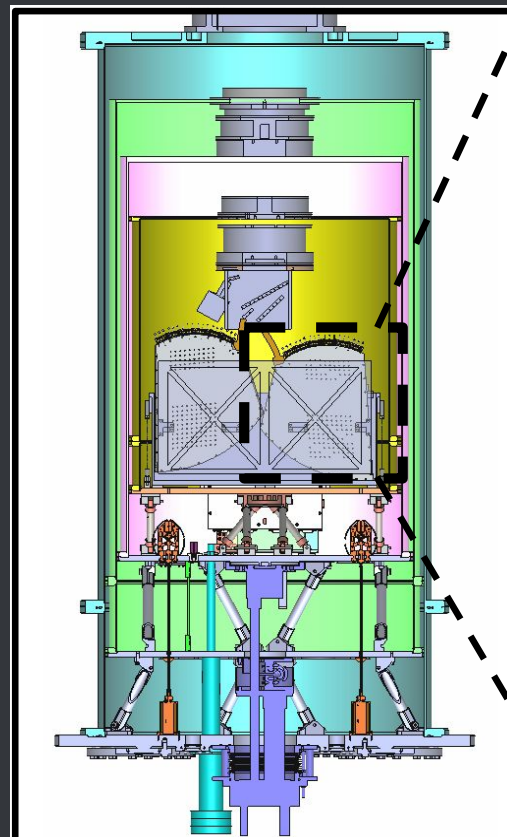
Tomographic Ionized-C Mapping Experiment



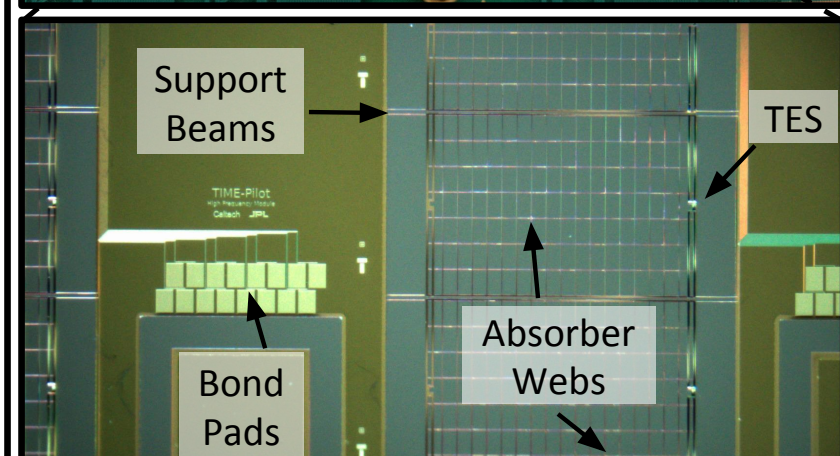
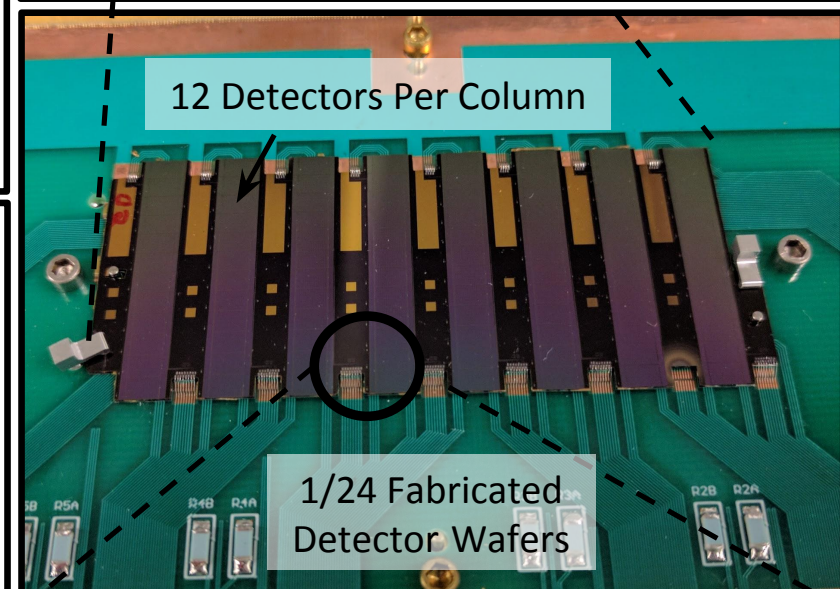
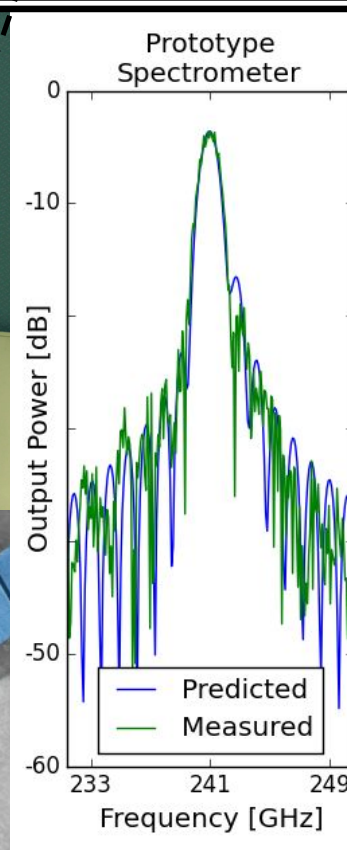
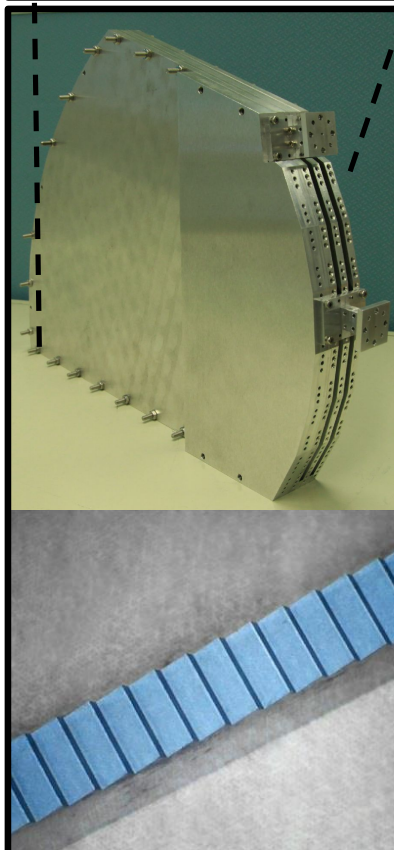
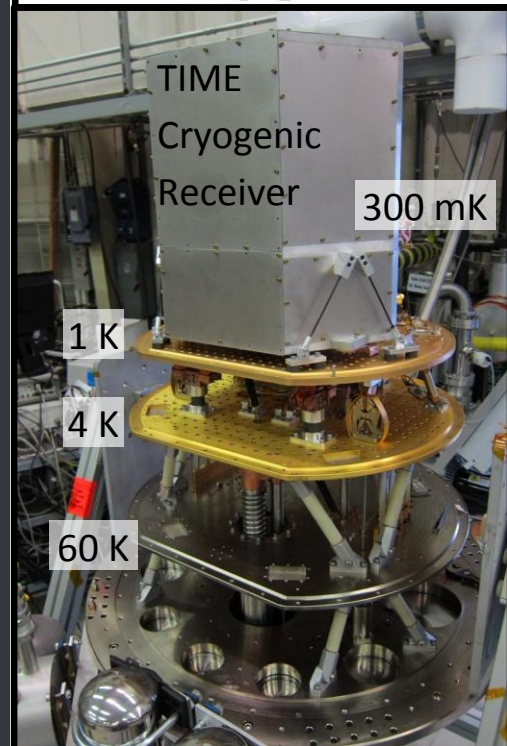
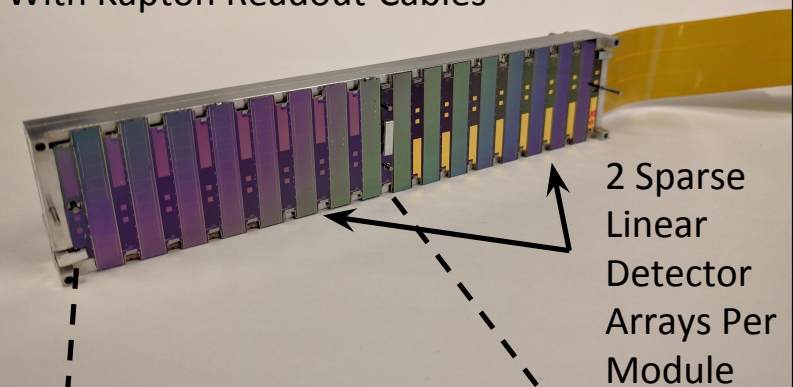
TIME collaboration

- A [CII] Intensity Mapper for EoR at $6 < z < 9$
 - 1840 TES bolometer array
 - 195-295 GHz, 32-channel spectrometer
 - to be installed on APA 12-m.
 - Caltech (J. Bock), JPL (M. Bradford, T.-C. Chang), ASIAA (C.-T. Li), UCI (A. Cooray), U Arizona (D. Marrone)
 - Engineering run expected winter 2018.
- [CII] IM traces star formation activities
- 1000 hours of observation, starting ~2019

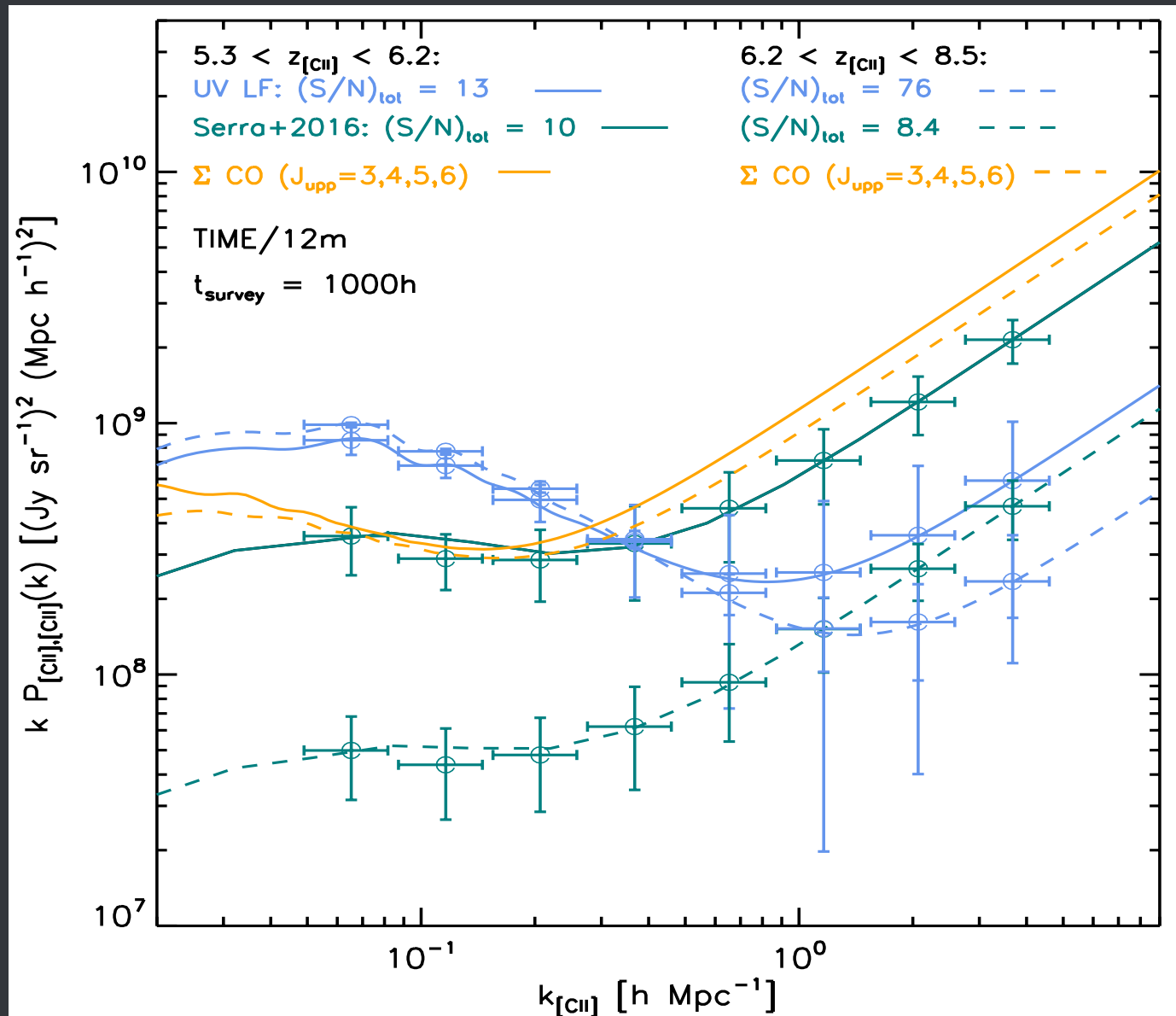
TIME Instrument



1/12 Detector Wafer Modules
With Kapton Readout Cables



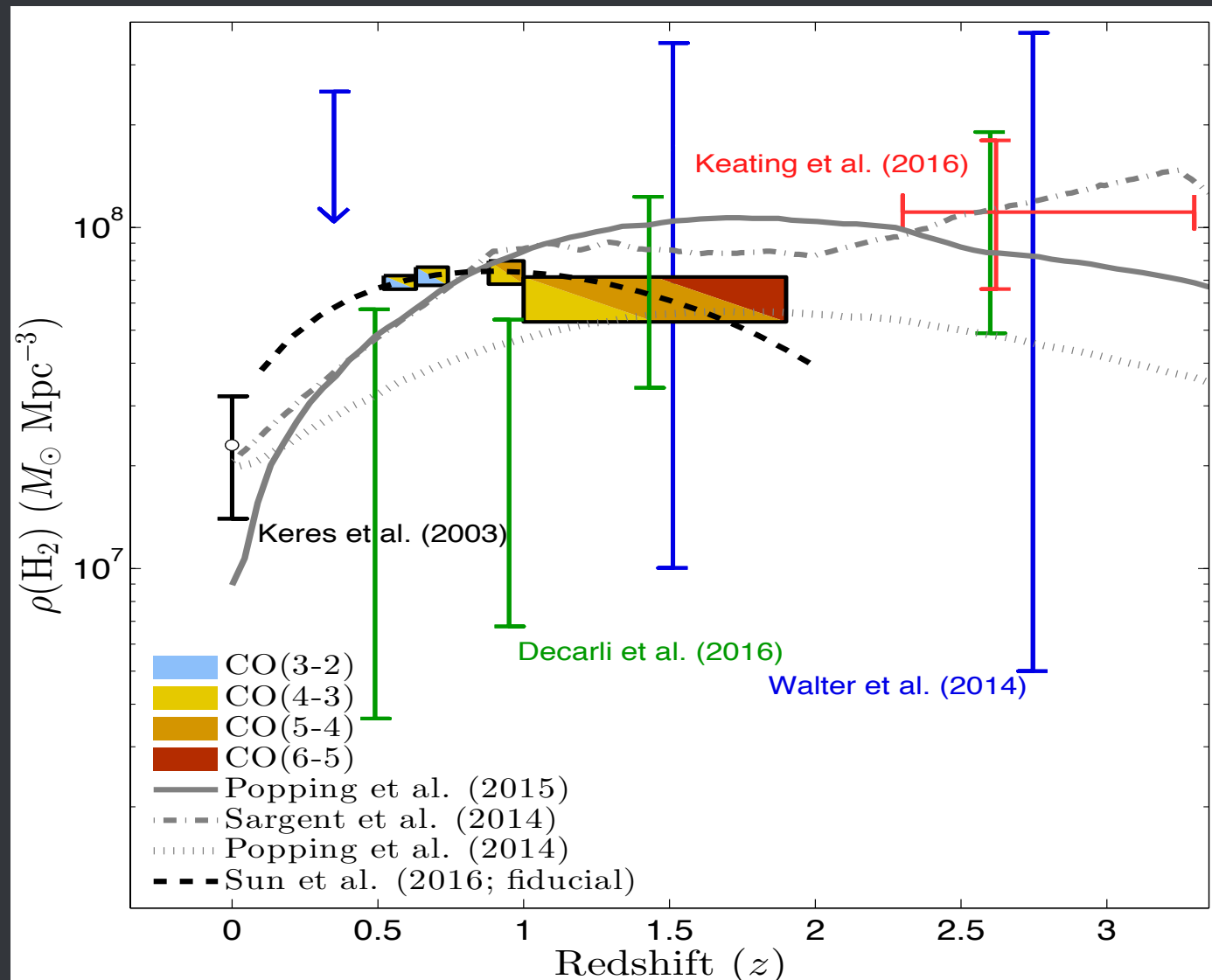
TIME measures [CII] Power Spectra at $z \sim 6-9$



TIME collaboration

- [CII] intensity mapping constrains the integral of luminosity function via clustering and shot-noise power spectrum
- TIME measures [CII] clustering on large-scales, the luminosity-weighted bias and mean [CII] amplitude at $5.5 < z < 8.5$ at high significance (model dependent).

TIME measures CO/H₂ abundance at $z=0.5-2$



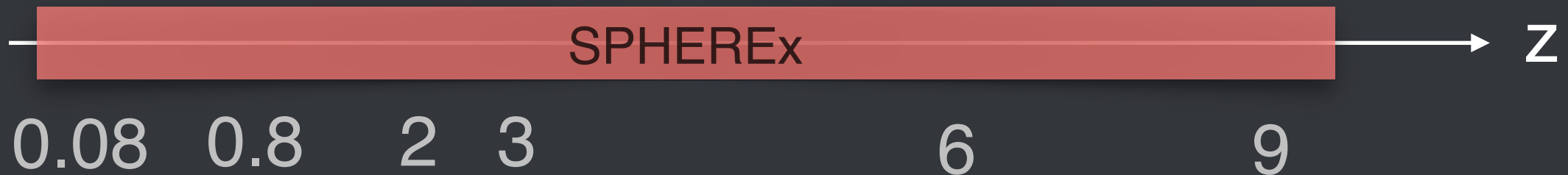
- TIME will measure multiple CO J rotational transitions at $0.5 < z < 2$
- Can be achieved via in-band cross-correlations of different J lines
- TIME will constrain the cosmic molecular hydrogen abundance across redshifts

LSS and EoR Sciences:

Lya, Ha Intensity Maps at $z \sim 0-10$
with SPHEREx

21cm with Parkes
21cm with GBT
[CII] in Planck

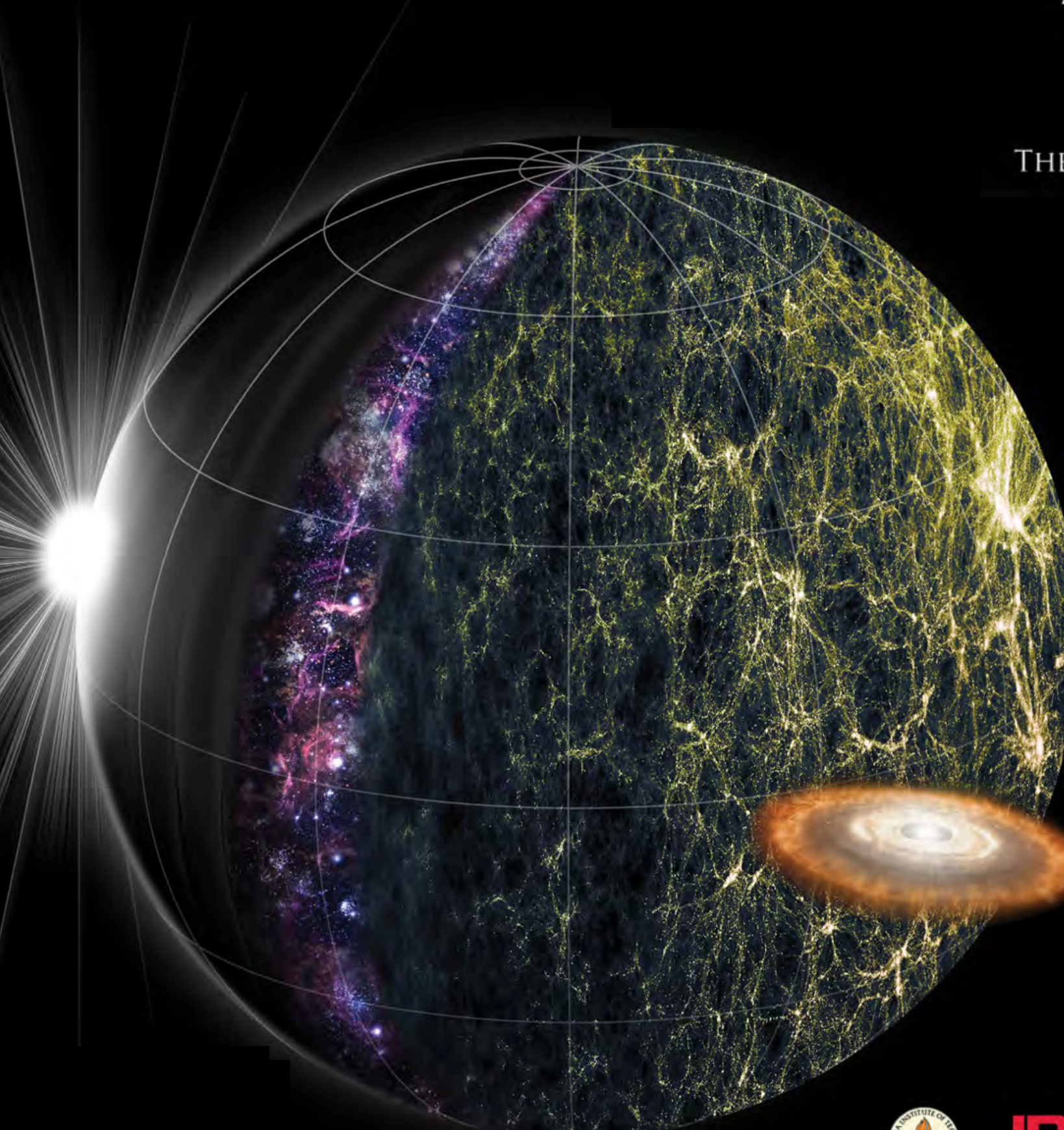
TIME for [CII]



SPHEREx

An All-Sky Spectral Survey

DESIGNED TO EXPLORE:
THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE
THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF GALAXIES
THE ORIGIN OF WATER IN PLANETARY SYSTEMS



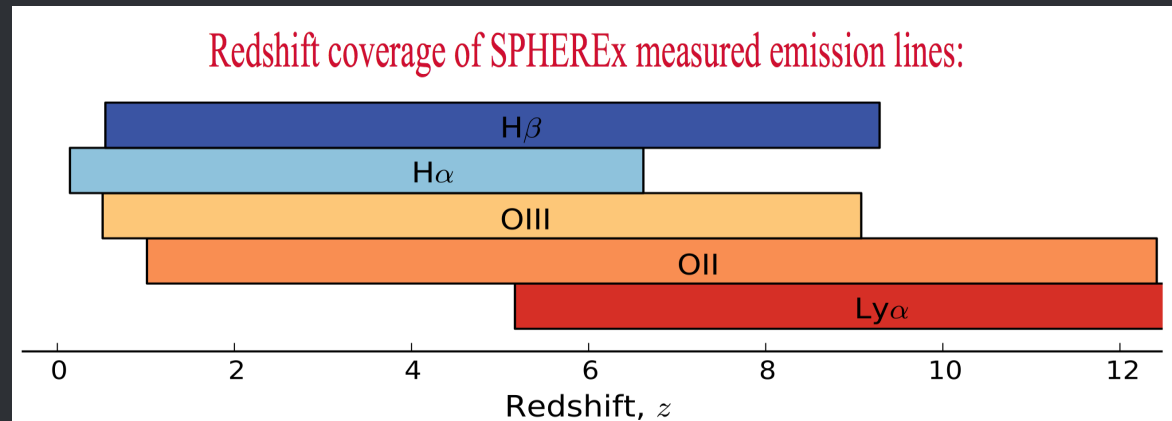
PI: J. Bock

PS: O. Doré

<http://spherex.caltech.edu>



Line Intensity Mapping with SPHEREx



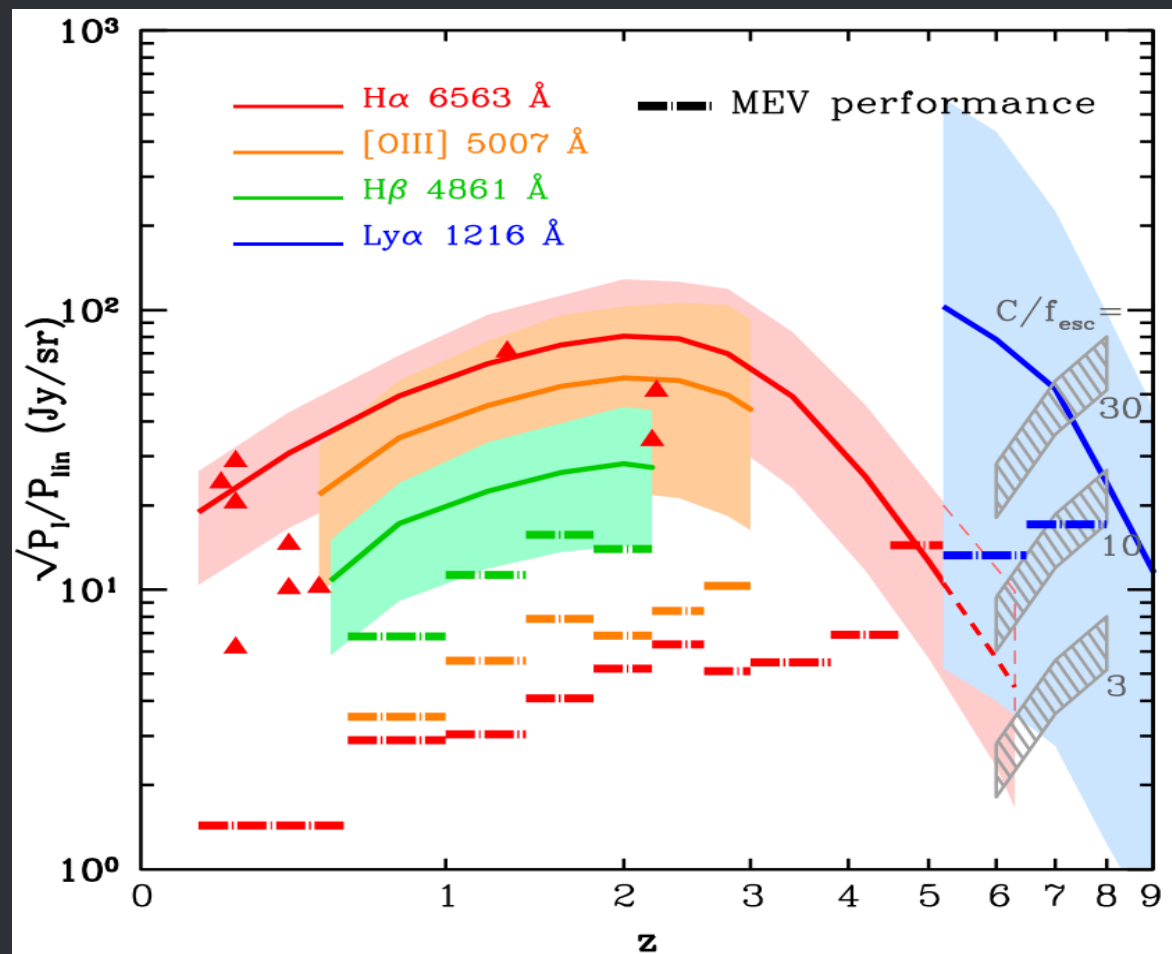
SPHEREx: low-resolution spectroscopic all-sky survey

For every ~6" pixel over the entire sky:

- R=40 spectra spanning ($0.75 \mu\text{m} < \lambda < 4.81 \mu\text{m}$).
- R=150 spectra ($4.1 \mu\text{m} < \lambda < 4.81 \mu\text{m}$).

Fluctuations in Line Emission

Clustering amplitude (bias)



Doré, Bock et al., arXiv:1412.4872

- SPHEREx will measure 3D clustering of multiple line tracers at high SNR their luminosity-weighted biases.
- SPHEREx will map SFR throughout cosmic time
- SPHEREx might have sensitivity to detect Ly α from EoR
- SPHEREx currently in MIDEX competition.

Summary

- Line Intensity Mapping offers an exciting and unique probe of a significant fraction of the Universe
- 21cm Intensity Mapping proof of concept demonstrated at $z \sim 0.8$ (Chang et al. 2010).
 - 21cm IM at $z \sim 0.08$ cross-power spectrum probes astrophysics (Anderson et al. 2017).
 - Opens up 21-cm 3D large-scale structure studies (GBT-HIM multi-beam array; HIRAX, CHIME, Tian-Lai in progress; and possibly SKA1-mid.)
- [CII] Intensity Mapping offers a complementary probe of the Epoch of Reionization
 - TIME will probe the [CII] source clustering at $6 < z < 9$. First light expected 2018.
- CO Intensity Mapping: a ~ 2 -sigma detection at $z=2-3$ (Keating et al. 2016).
 - TIME will probe CO and infer molecular gas density at $0.5 < z < 2$.
- Lyman-alpha IM: a 3-sigma cross-correlation detection at $z \sim 2-3.5$ (Croft et al. 2016).
 - SPHEREx may potentially probe Ly α IM at $z \sim 6-8$. HETDEX at $z=2-3$.
- EoR 21-cm detection may come from several groups with different approaches soon (LOFAR, PAPER, MWA). HERA/SKA1-LOW will bring next generation transformational sciences.